

MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR LLC

Form S-1

March 15, 2010

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 15, 2010

Registration No. 333-

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

**MAGNACHIP SEMICONDUCTOR LLC
(to be converted into MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation)**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

3674

*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

26-1815025

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A.
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Luxembourg B97483
(352) 45-62-62**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box:

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering:

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering:

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 17,825.00
Depository Shares(2)		

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o). Includes shares of common stock that the underwriters have an option to purchase.

(2) All of the shares of common stock sold in this offering will be sold in the form of depository shares. Each depository share will be issued under a deposit agreement, will represent an interest in a share of common stock and will be evidenced by a depository receipt. days after the effective date of this registration statement, each holder of depository shares will be credited with a number of shares of common stock equal to the number of depository shares held by such holder on that date, and the depository shares will be canceled. Until such

cancellation of the depositary shares, holders of depositary shares will be entitled to all proportional rights and preferences of the shares of common stock.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion. Dated March 15, 2010

MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation

Depositary Shares

Representing Shares of Common Stock

This is the initial public offering of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation. MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation is offering shares of common stock. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are offering shares of common stock. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

All of the shares of common stock sold in this offering will be sold in the form of depositary shares. Each depositary share represents an ownership interest in one share of common stock. On , 2010 (days after the date of this prospectus), each holder of depositary shares will be credited with a number of shares of common stock equal to the number of depositary shares held by such holder on that date, and the depositary shares will be canceled. Until the cancellation of the depositary shares on , 2010, holders of depositary shares will be entitled to all proportional rights and preferences of the shares of common stock.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our depositary shares or our common stock. We currently estimate that the initial public offering price per depositary share will be between \$ and \$. We intend to apply for listing of the depositary shares and the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MX.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 16 to read about factors you should consider before buying the depositary shares and shares of the common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Per
depositary share Total

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Initial public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses to Selling Stockholders	\$	\$

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than _____ depositary shares, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional _____ depositary shares from us and up to an additional _____ depositary shares from the selling stockholders at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discount.

The underwriters expect to deliver the depositary shares against payment in New York, New York on _____, 2010.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Barclays Capital

Deutsche Bank Securities

Citi

UBS Investment Bank

Prospectus dated _____, 2010

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Mobile Application Television Application Computer Application

MagnaChip Everywhere Analog and Mixed Signal Semiconductors and Manufacturing Services for High-Volume Applications

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No dealer, salesperson or other person is authorized to give any information or to represent anything not contained in this prospectus. You must not rely on any unauthorized information or representations. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the shares offered by this prospectus, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

MagnaChip is a registered trademark of us and our subsidiaries and MagnaChip Everywhere is our registered service mark. An application for United States trademark registration of MagnaChip Everywhere is pending. All other product, service and company names mentioned in this prospectus are the service marks or trademarks of their respective owners.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before deciding to invest in our common stock. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations sections contained in this prospectus and our consolidated financial statements before making an investment decision. In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms we, us, our and MagnaChip refer to MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries for the periods prior to the consummation of the corporate conversion (as described below), and such terms refer to MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries for the periods after the consummation of the corporate conversion. The term Korea refers to the Republic of Korea or South Korea. All references to shares of common stock being sold in this offering include shares held in the form of depositary shares, as described under Description of Depositary Shares.

Immediately prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, we will complete a number of transactions pursuant to which MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation will succeed to the business of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries and the members of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will become stockholders of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation. In this prospectus, we refer to such transactions as the corporate conversion.

Overview

MagnaChip is a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry, supported by our 30-year operating history, large portfolio of approximately 3,600 novel registered and pending patents and extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise. Our business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Display Solutions products include display drivers for use in a wide range of flat panel displays and mobile multimedia devices. Our Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and manufacturing services combined with our deep technology platform allows us to address multiple high-growth end markets and to rapidly develop and introduce new products and services in response to market demands. Our substantial manufacturing operations in Korea and design centers in Korea and Japan place us at the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We believe this enables us to quickly and efficiently respond to our customers' needs and allows us to better service and capture additional demand from existing and new customers.

We have a long history of supplying and collaborating on product and technology development with leading innovators in the consumer electronics market. As a result, we have been able to strengthen our technology platform and develop products and services that are in high demand by our customers and end consumers. We sold over 2,300 distinct products to over 185 customers for the year ended December 31, 2009, with a substantial portion of our revenues derived from a concentrated number of customers, including LG Display, Sharp and Samsung. Our largest semiconductor manufacturing services customers include some of the fastest growing and leading semiconductor companies that design analog and mixed-signal products for the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. For

2009 on an a combined pro forma basis, we generated net sales of

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\$560.1 million, income from continuing operations of \$66.0 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$98.7 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$53.0 million. See Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information beginning on page 46 for an explanation regarding our pro forma presentation and Summary Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data, beginning on page 8 for an explanation of our use of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income.

Our business is largely driven by innovation in the consumer electronics markets and the growing adoption by consumers worldwide of electronic devices for use in their daily lives. The consumer electronics market is large and growing rapidly, largely due to consumers increasingly accessing a wide variety of available rich media content, such as high definition audio and video, mobile television and games on advanced consumer electronic devices. According to Gartner, production of liquid crystal display, or LCD televisions, smartphones, mobile personal computers, or PCs, and mini-notebooks is expected to grow from 2009 to 2013 by a compound annual growth rate of 12%, 36%, 24%, and 20%, respectively. Electronics manufacturers are continuously implementing advanced technologies in new generations of electronic devices using analog and mixed-signal semiconductor components, such as display drivers that enable display of high resolution images, encoding and decoding devices that allow playback of high definition audio and video, and power management semiconductors that increase power efficiency, thereby reducing heat dissipation and extending battery life. According to iSuppli Corporation, in 2009, the display driver semiconductor market was \$6.0 billion and the power management semiconductor market was \$21.9 billion.

Our Products and Services

Our Display Solutions products include source and gate drivers and timing controllers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays used in LCD televisions and light emitting diode, or LED, televisions and displays, mobile PCs and mobile communications and entertainment devices. Our display solutions support the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as low temperature polysilicon, or LTPS, and active matrix organic light emitting diode, or AMOLED, as well as high-volume display technologies such as thin film transistor, or TFT.

We expanded our business and market opportunity by establishing our Power Solutions business in late 2007. We have introduced a number of products for power management applications, including metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors, or MOSFETs, analog switches, LED drivers, DC-DC converters and linear regulators for a range of devices, including LCD and LED digital televisions, mobile phones, computers and other consumer electronics products.

We offer semiconductor manufacturing services to fabless analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies that require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies. We believe the majority of our top twenty semiconductor manufacturing services customers use us as their primary manufacturing source for the products that we manufacture for them. Our process technologies are optimized for analog and mixed-signal devices and include standard complementary metal-oxide semiconductor, or CMOS, high voltage CMOS, ultra-low leakage high voltage CMOS and bipolar complementary double-diffused metal oxide semiconductor, or BCDMOS. Our semiconductor manufacturing services customers use us to manufacture a wide range of products, including display drivers, LED drivers, audio encoding and decoding devices, microcontrollers, electronic tags and power management semiconductors.

We manufacture all of our products at our three fabrication facilities located in Korea. We have approximately 200 proprietary process flows we can utilize for our products and offer to our semiconductor manufacturing services customers. Our manufacturing base serves both our display driver and power management businesses and semiconductor manufacturing services customers, allowing us to optimize our asset utilization and leverage our investments across our product and service offerings. Analog and mixed-signal manufacturing facilities and processes are typically

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distinguished by design and process implementation expertise rather than the use of the most advanced equipment. As a result, our manufacturing base and strategy does not require substantial investment in leading edge process equipment, allowing us to utilize our facilities and equipment over an extended period of time with moderate required capital investments.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe our strengths include:

Broad and advanced analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology and intellectual property platform that allows us to develop new products and meet market demands quickly;

Established relationships and close collaboration with leading global consumer electronics companies, which enhance our visibility into new product opportunities, markets and technology trends;

Longstanding presence of our management, personnel and manufacturing base in Asia and proximity to our largest customers and to the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain, which allows us to respond rapidly and efficiently to our customers' needs;

Flexible, service-oriented culture and approach to customers;

Distinctive analog and mixed-signal process technology and manufacturing expertise; and

Manufacturing facilities with specialty processes and a low-cost operating structure, which allow us to maintain price competitiveness across our product and service offerings.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to grow our business and to continue to strengthen our position as a leading provider of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and services for high-volume consumer applications. Our business strategy emphasizes the following key elements:

Leverage our advanced analog and mixed-signal technology platform to continuously innovate and deliver products with high levels of performance and integration, as well as to expand our technology offerings within our target markets, such as our power management products;

Increase business with our global customer base of leading consumer electronics original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and fabless companies by collaborating on critical design, product and manufacturing process development and leveraging our deep knowledge of customer needs;

Broaden our customer base by expanding our global design centers and local application engineering support and sales presence, particularly in China and other high-growth regions;

Aggressively grow our power management product portfolio business by introducing new products, expanding distribution and cross-selling products to our existing customers;

Drive execution excellence in new product development, manufacturing efficiency and quality, customer service and personnel development; and

Optimize asset utilization and return on capital investments by maintaining our focus on specialty process technologies that do not require substantial investment in leading edge

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process equipment and by utilizing our manufacturing facilities for both our display driver and power management businesses and manufacturing services customers.

Recent Changes To Our Business

We have executed a significant restructuring over the last 18 months that refocused our business strategy, enhanced our operating efficiency and improved our cash flow and profitability. By closing our Imaging Solutions business, restructuring our balance sheet and refining our business processes and strategy, we believe we have made significant structural improvements to our operating model and have enabled better flexibility to manage our business through fluctuations in the economy and our markets.

Specifically, our business optimization initiatives included:

Closing our Imaging Solutions business, which had been a source of substantial ongoing operating losses amounting to \$91.5 million and \$51.7 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively, and which required substantial ongoing capital investment;

Reducing our indebtedness from \$845 million immediately prior to the effectiveness of our plan of reorganization to \$61.8 million as of December 31, 2009;

Streamlining our cost structure to reduce ongoing fixed and variable expenses;

Entering into a hedging program to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuation on our financial results; and

Focusing on major customers, key product lines, growth segments and areas of competitive differentiation.

Risks Related to Our Company

Investing in our company entails a high degree of risk, including those summarized below and those more fully described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 16 of this prospectus. You should consider carefully these risks before deciding to invest in our common stock.

We have a history of losses and may not be profitable in the future;

On June 12, 2009, we filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code and our plan of reorganization became effective on November 9, 2009;

In connection with our audit for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our auditors identified two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting; if we fail to effectively remediate this weakness, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be adversely affected;

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry may limit our ability to maintain or increase net sales and profit levels during industry downturns;

If we fail to develop new products and process technologies or enhance our existing products and services in order to react to rapid technological change and market demands, our business will suffer;

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A significant portion of our sales comes from a relatively limited number of customers and the loss of any of such customers or a significant decrease in sales to any of such customers would harm our revenue and gross profit;

The average selling prices of our semiconductor products have at times declined rapidly and will likely do so in the future, which could harm our revenue and gross profit; and

Upon completion of this offering, our largest stockholder, consisting of affiliated funds of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P., will control approximately % of our outstanding common stock, assuming no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares.

Corporate Information

Prior to the closing of this offering, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will convert from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation. We refer to this as the corporate conversion. In connection with the corporate conversion, each common unit of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be converted into shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, the members of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will become stockholders of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation will succeed to the business of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries. See Corporate Conversion for further information regarding the corporate conversion.

Our principal executive offices are located at: c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., 74, rue de Merl, B.P. 709 L-2146 Luxembourg R.C.S., Luxembourg B97483, and our telephone number is (352) 45-62-62. Our website address is www.magnachip.com. You should not consider the information contained on our website to be part of this prospectus or in deciding whether to purchase shares of our common stock.

Our business was named MagnaChip Semiconductor when it was acquired from Hynix Semiconductor, Inc., or Hynix, in October 2004. We refer to this acquisition as the Original Acquisition.

On June 12, 2009, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC, along with certain of its subsidiaries, including MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., filed a voluntary petition for relief in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, which we refer to as the reorganization proceedings. On November 9, 2009, our plan of reorganization became effective and we emerged from the reorganization proceedings. On that date, a new board of directors of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC was appointed, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC's previously outstanding common and preferred units, and options were cancelled, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC issued approximately 300 million common units and warrants to purchase 15 million common units to two classes of creditors and affiliated funds of Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. became the majority unitholder of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC. Our Chapter 11 plan of reorganization implemented a comprehensive financial reorganization that significantly reduced our outstanding indebtedness. In this prospectus, we refer to funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. collectively as Avenue.

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The Offering

Shares offered by us	shares in the form of depositary shares
Shares offered by selling stockholders	shares in the form of depositary shares
Shares offered by us pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares	shares in the form of depositary shares(1)
Shares offered by the selling stockholders pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares	shares in the form of depositary shares(1)
Shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering	shares
Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds received by us in connection with this offering to make employee incentive payments, to fund working capital and for general corporate purposes. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders, including upon the sale of shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares from the selling stockholder in this offering.
Risk factors	See Risk Factors and the other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of the factors you should consider carefully before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.
Dividend policy	We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock after this offering.
Depositary shares	All of the shares of common stock sold in this offering will be sold in the form of depositary shares. Each depositary share represents an ownership interest in one share of common stock. On [redacted], 2010 ([redacted] days after the date of this prospectus), each holder of depositary shares will be credited with a number of shares of common stock equal to the number of depositary shares held by such holder on that date, and the depositary shares will be canceled. Until the cancellation of the depositary shares on [redacted], 2010, holders of depositary shares will be entitled to all proportional rights and preferences of the shares of common stock. This offering has been structured using depositary shares to enable the selling stockholders to obtain the preferred income tax treatment for the corporate conversion. For more information regarding the depositary shares, see Description of Depositary Shares.
Depositary	American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC
	MX

Proposed New York Stock Exchange
symbol

(1) We have provided the underwriters an option to purchase up to additional depositary shares and the selling
stockholders have provided the underwriters an option to purchase up to

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additional depositary shares. If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares, we will not receive any of the proceeds from the additional sale of depositary shares by the selling stockholders.

The number of shares of our common stock outstanding after this offering is based on common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC outstanding as of the date of this prospectus and:

reflects the consummation of the corporate conversion, pursuant to which all of the outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be automatically converted into shares of our common stock at a ratio of _____ and all of the outstanding options and warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be automatically converted into options and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock;

excludes _____ shares of our common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC outstanding as of _____ at a weighted average exercise price of _____ per share, assuming the conversion of all such warrants into warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a ratio of _____ ;

excludes _____ shares of our common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of options to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC outstanding as of _____ at a weighted average exercise price of _____ per share, assuming the conversion of all such options into options to purchase shares of our common stock at a ratio of _____ ; and

excludes _____ shares of our common stock reserved as of _____ for issuance pursuant to future grants under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan and 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which does not include the additional shares which may become available for issuance pursuant to the automatic share reserve increase provisions of such plans described below.

The number of shares authorized for future issuance under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan and our 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan reflected above does not include additional shares that may become available for future issuance pursuant to the automatic share reserve increase provisions of these plans. On January 1 of each year from 2011 through 2020, up to 2% and 1%, respectively, of the shares of our common stock issued and outstanding on the immediately preceding December 31 or, in each case, a lesser amount determined by our board of directors, will be added automatically to the number of shares remaining available for future grants under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the information in this prospectus:

assumes no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to _____ additional depositary shares from us and up to _____ additional depositary shares from our selling stockholders; and

assumes an initial public offering price of \$ _____ per depositary share, which is the midpoint of the range set forth on the front cover of this prospectus.

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Summary Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data

The following tables set forth summary historical and unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (to be converted into MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation prior to consummation of this offering) on or as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary historical and unaudited pro forma consolidated financial data presented below should be read together with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data, Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

We have derived the summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or GAAP, included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have derived the summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2007 from the historical audited financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC not included in this prospectus. The historical results of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for any prior period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

In connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start reporting, or fresh-start accounting, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC 852 governing reorganizations. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with the ASC 852 rules governing reorganizations, we recorded largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting and write-off of debt issuance costs. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, our financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 represent the operations of our pre-reorganization predecessor company and are presented separately from the financial statements of our post-reorganization successor company. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, the financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 are not fully comparable with the financial statements for periods on or after October 26, 2009.

We have prepared the summarized unaudited pro forma financial data for the year ended December 31, 2009 to give pro forma effect to the reorganization proceedings and related events and the corporate conversion, in each case as if they had occurred at the beginning of the period presented with respect to consolidated statements of operations data and as of the balance sheet date with respect to balance sheet data. The summary unaudited pro forma financial data set forth below are presented for informational purposes only, should not be considered indicative of actual results of operations that would have been achieved had the reorganization proceedings and related events and the corporate conversion been consummated on the dates indicated, and do not purport to be indicative of balance sheet data or results of operations as of any future date or for any future period.

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	Pro		Historical		
	Forma(1)	Successor	Predecessor		
	Year	Two-	Ten-	Years Ended	
	Ended	Month	Month	Ended	
	December 31,	Period	Period	December 31,	
	2009	Ended	October 25,	2008	2007
		December 31,	2009		
		2009			
	(In millions, except per common unit/share data)				
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)		(Audited)	
Statements of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$ 560.1	\$ 111.1	\$ 449.0	\$ 601.7	\$ 709.5
Cost of sales	378.9	90.4	311.1	445.3	578.9
Gross profit	181.2	20.7	137.8	156.4	130.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	71.6	14.5	56.3	81.3	82.7
Research and development expenses	77.3	14.7	56.1	89.5	90.8
Restructuring and impairment charges	0.4		0.4	13.4	12.1
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	31.9	(8.6)	25.0	(27.7)	(54.9)
Interest expense, net	9.4	1.3	31.2	76.1	60.3
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	52.8	9.3	43.4	(210.4)	(4.7)
Reorganization items, net			804.6		
	43.4	8.1	816.8	(286.5)	(65.0)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 75.2	\$ (0.5)	\$ 841.8	\$ (314.3)	\$ (120.0)
Income tax expenses	9.2	1.9	7.3	11.6	8.8
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 66.0	\$ (2.5)	\$ 834.5	\$ (325.8)	\$ (128.8)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Net income (loss)		(2.0)	841.1	(417.3)	(180.6)
Dividends accrued on preferred units			6.3	13.3	12.0
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common units/shares	66.0	(2.5)	828.2	(339.1)	(140.9)
Per common unit/share data:					
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common unit/share Basic and diluted		\$ (0.01)	\$ 15.65	\$ (6.43)	\$ (2.69)
Weighted average number of common units/shares Basic and diluted		300.863	52.923	52.769	52.297
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data					
(at period end):					

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$	64.9	\$	64.9	\$	4.0	\$	64.3
Total assets		453.3		453.3		399.2		707.9
Total indebtedness(2)		61.8		61.8		845.0		830.0
Long-term obligations(3)		61.5		61.5		143.2		879.4
Total unitholders /stockholders equity (deficit)		215.7		215.7		(787.8)		(477.5)
Supplemental Data (unaudited):								
Adjusted EBITDA(4)		98.7		22.1		76.6		59.8
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)(5)		53.0		13.3		9.3		(71.7)

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- (1) Gives effect to the reorganization proceedings and related events and the corporate conversion. For details regarding these pro forma adjustments, see the notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information in Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information.
- (2) Total indebtedness is calculated as long and short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term borrowings.
- (3) Long-term obligations include long-term borrowings, capital leases and redeemable convertible preferred units.
- (4) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expense, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) abandoned IPO expenses, (vii) subcontractor claim settlement, (viii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (ix) equity-based compensation expense, (x) reorganization items, net, and (xi) foreign currency gain (loss), net. See the footnotes to the table below for further information regarding these items. In the case of pro forma Adjusted EBITDA, we exclude the items above from income (loss) from continuing operations. We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to that of other companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in a number of ways, including:

for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget;

to evaluate the effectiveness of our enterprise level business strategies;

in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

in certain of our compensation plans as a performance measure for determining incentive compensation payments; and

to measure our compliance with certain covenants in our debt agreements.

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We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Pro Forma	Successor	Historical		
		Two-	Ten-	Predecessor	
	Year Ended	Month	Month	Years Ended	
	December 31,	Period	Period	December 31,	
	2009	Ended	Ended	2008	2007
		December 31,	October 25,		
		2009	2009		
		(In millions)			
Net income (loss)		\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	66.0	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)
Adjustments:					
Depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations	50.6	11.2	37.7	63.8	152.2
Interest expense, net	9.4	1.3	31.2	76.1	60.3
Income tax expense	9.2	1.9	7.3	11.6	8.8
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	0.4		0.4	13.4	12.1
Other restructuring charges(b)	13.3		13.3	6.2	
Abandoned IPO expenses(c)				3.7	
Subcontractor claim settlement(d)					1.3
Reorganization items, net(e)			(804.6)		
Inventory step-up(f)		17.2			
Equity-based compensation expense(g)	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Foreign currency gain (loss), net(h)	(52.8)	(9.3)	(43.4)	210.4	4.7
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 98.7	\$ 22.1	\$ 76.6	\$ 59.8	\$ 111.2

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan, (ii) for 2008, goodwill impairment triggered by the significant adverse change in the revenue of our mobile display solutions, or MDS reporting unit, and a reversal of a portion of the restructuring accrual related to the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities in 2007, and (iii) for 2007, the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not

occur in the future.

- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. These charges are comprised of the following: (i) for 2009, a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses and (ii) for 2008, a charge of \$6.2 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global

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economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

- (c) This adjustment eliminates a \$3.7 million charge in 2008 related to expenses incurred in connection with our abandoned initial public offering in 2008. We do not believe that these charges are indicative of our core operating performance. We expect to incur similar costs in connection with this offering.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates a \$1.3 million charge attributable to a one-time settlement of claims with a subcontractor. We no longer obtain services from this subcontractor and do not expect to incur similar charges in the future.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the period from January 1 to October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the two months ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

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Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

Adjusted EBITDA does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

- (5) We present Adjusted Net Income as a further supplemental measure of our performance. We prepare Adjusted Net Income by adjusting net income (loss) to eliminate the impact of a number of non-cash expenses and other items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is particularly useful because it reflects the impact of our asset base and capital structure on our operating performance.

We present Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

Adjusted Net Income is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. In addition, in evaluating Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) abandoned IPO expenses, (vi) subcontractor claim settlement, (v) reorganization items, net, (vi) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (vii) equity based compensation expense, (viii) amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations, and (ix) foreign currency gain (loss).

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The following table summarizes the adjustments to net income (loss) that we make in order to calculate Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	Pro Forma	Successor	Historical		
		Two- Month Period Ended	Ten- Month Period Ended	Predecessor	
	Year Ended	December 31,	October 25,	Years Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,	October 25,	December 31,	December 31,
	2009	2009	2009	2008	2007
	(In millions)				
Net income (loss)		\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	66.0	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)
Adjustments:					
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)	0.4		0.4	13.4	12.1
Other restructuring charges(b)	13.3		13.3	6.2	
Abandoned IPO expenses(c)				3.7	
Subcontractor claim settlement(d)					1.3
Reorganization items, net(e)			(804.6)		
Inventory step-up(f)		17.2			
Equity based compensation expense(g)	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations(h)	23.6	5.6	8.8	20.0	27.5
Foreign currency gain (loss), net(i)	(52.8)	(9.3)	(43.4)	210.4	4.7
Adjusted Net income (loss)	\$ 53.0	\$ 13.3	\$ 9.3	\$ (71.7)	\$ (82.6)

(a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan, (ii) for 2008, goodwill impairment triggered by the significant adverse change in the revenue of our MDS reporting unit and a reversal of a portion of the restructuring accrual related to the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities in 2007, and (iii) for 2007, the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.

(b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. These charges are comprised of the following: (i) for 2009, a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related

expenses, and (ii) for 2008, a charge of \$6.2 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

- (c) This adjustment eliminates a \$3.7 million charge in 2008 related to expenses incurred in connection with our abandoned initial public offering in 2008. We do not believe that these charges are indicative of our core operating performance. We expect to incur similar costs in connection with this offering.

- (d) This adjustment eliminates a \$1.3 million charge attributable to a one-time settlement of claims with a subcontractor. We no longer obtain services from this subcontractor and do not expect to incur similar charges in the future.

- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the two months ended December 31, 2009

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included elsewhere in this prospectus. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our reorganization proceedings.

- (f) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the non-cash impact of amortization expense for intangible assets created as a result of the purchase accounting treatment of the Original Acquisition and other subsequent acquisitions, and from the application of fresh-start accounting in connection with the reorganization proceedings. We do not believe these non-cash amortization expenses for intangibles are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because the assets would not have been capitalized on our balance sheet but for the application of purchase accounting or fresh-start accounting, as applicable.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.

Adjusted Net Income has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted Net Income does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted Net Income should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted Net Income only supplementally.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this prospectus before investing in our common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such a case, the price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those currently viewed by us to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a history of losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

Since we began operations as a separate entity in 2004, we have not generated a profit for a full fiscal year and have generated significant net losses. As of October 25, 2009, prior to our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we had an accumulated deficit of \$964.8 million and negative stockholders' equity. We may increase spending and we currently expect to incur higher expenses in each of the next several quarters to support increased research and development and sales and marketing efforts. These expenditures may not result in increased revenue or an increase in the number of customers immediately or at all. Because many of our expenses are fixed in the short term, or are incurred in advance of anticipated sales, we may not be able to decrease our expenses in a timely manner to offset any shortfall of sales.

We recently emerged from Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings; because our consolidated financial statements reflect fresh-start accounting adjustments, our future financial statements will not be comparable in many respects to our financial information from prior periods.

On June 12, 2009, we filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in order to obtain relief from our debt, which was \$845 million as of December 31, 2008. Our plan of reorganization became effective on November 9, 2009. In connection with our emergence from the reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852 effective from October 25, 2009, which had a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. Thus, our future consolidated financial statements will not be comparable in many respects to our consolidated financial statements for periods prior to our adoption of fresh-start accounting and prior to accounting for the effects of the reorganization proceedings. Our past financial difficulties and bankruptcy filing may have harmed, and may continue to have a negative effect on, our relationships with investors, customers and suppliers.

Our independent registered public accounting firm identified two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting in connection with our audits for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009. If we fail to effectively remediate this weakness and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be adversely affected.

In connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our independent registered public accounting firm reported two control deficiencies, which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness that our independent registered public accounting firm reported to our board of directors (as we then did not have a separate audit committee) are that we do not have a

sufficient number of financial personnel with the requisite financial accounting experience and that our internal controls over non-routine transactions are not effective to ensure that accounting considerations are identified and appropriately recorded.

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As we prepare for the completion of this offering, we have identified and taken steps intended to remediate this material weakness. Upon being notified of the material weakness, we retained the services of an international accounting firm to temporarily supplement our internal resources. We are also in the process of recruiting a director of financial reporting. Any inability to recruit, train and retain adequate finance personnel with requisite technical and public company experience could have an adverse impact on our ability to accurately and timely prepare our consolidated financial statements. If our finance and accounting organization is unable for any reason to respond adequately to the increased demands that will result from being a public company, the quality and timeliness of our financial reporting may suffer, which could result in the identification of additional material weaknesses in our internal control. Any consequences resulting from inaccuracies or delays in our reported financial statements could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition, our ability to run our business effectively and our ability to meet our financial reporting requirements, and could cause investors to lose confidence in our financial reporting. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Controls and Procedures.

We operate in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry, which is subject to significant downturns that may negatively impact our results of operations.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and is characterized by constant and rapid technological change and price erosion, evolving technical standards, short product life cycles (for semiconductors and for the end-user products in which they are used) and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. From time to time, these and other factors, together with changes in general economic conditions, cause significant upturns and downturns in the industry in general and in our business in particular. Periods of industry downturns, including the current economic downturn, have been characterized by diminished demand for end-user products, high inventory levels, underutilization of manufacturing capacity, changes in revenue mix and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. We have experienced these conditions in our business in the past and may experience renewed, and possibly more severe and prolonged, downturns in the future as a result of such cyclical changes. This may reduce our results of operations.

We base our planned operating expenses in part on our expectations of future revenue, and a significant portion of our expenses is relatively fixed in the short term. If revenue for a particular quarter is lower than we expect, we likely will be unable to proportionately reduce our operating expenses for that quarter, which would harm our operating results for that quarter.

If we fail to develop new products and process technologies or enhance our existing products and services in order to react to rapid technological change and market demands, our business will suffer.

Our industry is subject to constant and rapid technological change and product obsolescence as customers and competitors create new and innovative products and technologies. Products or technologies developed by other companies may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive, and we may not be able to access advanced process technologies or to license or otherwise obtain essential intellectual property required by our customers.

We must develop new products and services and enhance our existing products and services to meet rapidly evolving customer requirements. We design products for customers who continually require higher performance and functionality at lower costs. We must, therefore, continue to enhance the performance and functionality of our products. The development process for these advancements is lengthy and requires us to accurately anticipate technological changes and market trends. Developing and enhancing these products is uncertain and can be time-consuming, costly and complex. If we do not continue to develop and maintain process technologies that are in demand by our semiconductor manufacturing services customers, we may be unable to maintain existing customers or attract new customers.

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Customer and market requirements can change during the development process. There is a risk that these developments and enhancements will be late, fail to meet customer or market specifications or not be competitive with products or services from our competitors that offer comparable or superior performance and functionality. Any new products, such as our new line of power management solutions, which we began marketing in 2008, or product or service enhancements, may not be accepted in new or existing markets. Our business will suffer if we fail to develop and introduce new products and services or product and service enhancements on a timely and cost-effective basis.

We manufacture our products based on our estimates of customer demand, and if our estimates are incorrect our financial results could be negatively impacted.

We make significant decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements based on our estimates of customer demand and expected demand for and success of their products. The short-term nature of commitments by many of our customers and the possibility of rapid changes in demand for their products reduces our ability to estimate accurately future customer demand for our products. On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in supply, which can challenge our production resources and reduce margins. We may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet our customers' increased demand for our products. Conversely, downturns in the semiconductor industry have caused and may in the future cause our customers to reduce significantly the amount of products they order from us. Because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, a reduction in customer demand would decrease our results of operations, including our gross profit.

Our customers may cancel their orders, reduce quantities or delay production, which would adversely affect our margins and results of operations.

We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. Customers may cancel their orders, reduce quantities or delay production for a number of reasons. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a significant customer or by a group of customers, which we have experienced as a result of periodic downturns in the semiconductor industry or failure to achieve design wins, have affected and may continue to affect our results of operations adversely. These risks are exacerbated because many of our products are customized, which hampers our ability to sell excess inventory to the general market. We may incur charges resulting from the write-off of obsolete inventory. In addition, while we do not obtain long-term purchase commitments, we generally agree to the pricing of a particular product over a set period of time. If we underestimate our costs when determining pricing, our margins and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We depend on high utilization of our manufacturing capacity, a reduction of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and the results of our operations.

An important factor in our success is the extent to which we are able to utilize the available capacity in our fabrication facilities. As many of our costs are fixed, a reduction in capacity utilization, as well as changes in other factors such as reduced yield or unfavorable product mix, could reduce our profit margins and adversely affect our operating results. A number of factors and circumstances may reduce utilization rates, including periods of industry overcapacity, low levels of customer orders, operating inefficiencies, mechanical failures and disruption of operations due to expansion or relocation of operations, power interruptions, fire, flood or other natural disasters or calamities. The potential delays and costs resulting from these steps could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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A significant portion of our sales comes from a relatively limited number of customers, the loss of which would adversely affect our financial results.

Historically, we have relied on a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of our total revenue. If we were to lose key customers or if customers cease to place orders for our high-volume products or services, our financial results would be adversely affected. Net sales to our ten largest customers represented 66%, 69% and 63% of our net sales for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. LG Display represented more than 10% of our net sales and a substantial portion of the net sales generated by our top ten customers for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. Significant reductions in sales to any of these customers, especially our few largest customers, the loss of other major customers or a general curtailment in orders for our high-volume products or services within a short period of time would adversely affect our business.

The average selling prices of our semiconductor products have at times declined rapidly and will likely do so in the future, which could harm our revenue and gross profit.

The semiconductor products we develop and sell are subject to rapid declines in average selling prices. From time to time, we have had to reduce our prices significantly to meet customer requirements, and we may be required to reduce our prices in the future. This would cause our gross profit to decrease. Our financial results will suffer if we are unable to offset any reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes, reducing our costs or developing new or enhanced products on a timely basis with higher selling prices or gross profit.

Our industry is highly competitive and our ability to compete could be negatively impacted by a variety of factors.

The semiconductor industry is highly competitive and includes hundreds of companies, a number of which have achieved substantial market share both within our product categories and end markets. Current and prospective customers for our products and services evaluate our capabilities against the merits of our competitors. Some of our competitors are well established as independent companies and have substantially greater market share and manufacturing, financial, research and development and marketing resources than we do. We also compete with emerging companies that are attempting to sell their products in certain of our end markets and with the internal semiconductor design and manufacturing capabilities of many of our significant customers. We expect to experience continuing competitive pressures in our markets from existing competitors and new entrants.

Any consolidation among our competitors could enhance their product offerings and financial resources, further enhancing their competitive position. Our ability to compete will depend on a number of factors, including the following:

our ability to offer cost-effective and high quality products and services on a timely basis using our technologies;

our ability to accurately identify and respond to emerging technological trends and demand for product features and performance characteristics;

our ability to continue to rapidly introduce new products that are accepted by the market;

our ability to adopt or adapt to emerging industry standards;

the number and nature of our competitors and competitiveness of their products and services in a given market;

entrance of new competitors into our markets;

our ability to enter the highly competitive power management market; and

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our ability to continue to offer in demand semiconductor manufacturing services at competitive prices.

Many of these factors are outside of our control. In the future, our competitors may replace us as a supplier to our existing or potential customers, and our customers may satisfy more of their requirements internally. As a result, we may experience declining revenues and results of operations.

Changes in demand for consumer electronics in our end markets can impact our results of operations.

Demand for our products will depend in part on the demand for various consumer electronics products, in particular, mobile phones and multimedia devices, digital televisions, flat panel displays, mobile PCs and digital cameras, which in turn depends on general economic conditions and other factors beyond our control. If our customers fail to introduce new products that employ our products or component parts, demand for our products will suffer. To the extent that we cannot offset periods of reduced demand that may occur in these markets through greater penetration of these markets or reduction in our production and costs, our sales and gross profit may decline, which would negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to achieve design wins for our semiconductor products, we may lose the opportunity for sales to customers for a significant period of time and be unable to recoup our investments in our products.

We expend considerable resources on winning competitive selection processes, known as design wins, to develop semiconductor products for use in our customers' products. These selection processes are typically lengthy and can require us to incur significant design and development expenditures. We may not win the competitive selection process and may never generate any revenue despite incurring significant design and development expenditures. Once a customer designs a semiconductor into a product, that customer is likely to continue to use the same semiconductor or enhanced versions of that semiconductor from the same supplier across a number of similar and successor products for a lengthy period of time due to the significant costs associated with qualifying a new supplier and potentially redesigning the product to incorporate a different semiconductor. If we fail to achieve an initial design win in a customer's qualification process, we may lose the opportunity for significant sales to that customer for a number of products and for a lengthy period of time. This may cause us to be unable to recoup our investments in our semiconductor products, which would harm our business.

We have lengthy and expensive design-to-mass production and manufacturing process development cycles that may cause us to incur significant expenses without realizing meaningful sales, the occurrence of which would harm our business.

The cycle time from the design stage to mass production for some of our products is long and requires the investment of significant resources with many potential customers without any guarantee of sales. Our design-to-mass production cycle typically begins with a three-to-twelve month semiconductor development stage and test period followed by a three-to-twelve month end-product qualification period by our customers. The fairly lengthy front end of our sales cycle creates a risk that we may incur significant expenses but may be unable to realize meaningful sales. Moreover, prior to mass production, customers may decide to cancel their products or change production specifications, resulting in sudden changes in our product specifications, increasing our production time and costs. Failure to meet such specifications may also delay the launch of our products or result in lost sales.

In addition, we collaborate and jointly develop certain process technologies and manufacturing process flows custom to certain of our semiconductor manufacturing services customers. To the extent that our semiconductor manufacturing services customers fail to achieve market acceptance for

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their products, we may be unable to recoup our engineering resources commitment and our investment in process technology development, which would harm our business.

Research and development investments may not yield profitable and commercially viable product and service offerings and thus will not necessarily result in increases in revenues for us.

We invest significant resources in our research and development. Our research and development efforts, however, may not yield commercially viable products or enhance our semiconductor manufacturing services offerings. During each stage of research and development there is a substantial risk that we will have to abandon a potential product or service offering that is no longer marketable and in which we have invested significant resources. In the event we are able to develop viable new products or service offerings, a significant amount of time will have elapsed between our investment in the necessary research and development effort and the receipt of any related revenues.

We face numerous challenges relating to executing our growth strategy, and if we are unable to execute our growth strategy effectively, our business and financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

Our growth strategy is to leverage our advanced analog and mixed-signal technology platform, continue to innovate and deliver new products and services, increase business with existing customers, broaden our customer base, aggressively grow our power business, drive execution excellence and focus on specialty process technologies. As part of our growth strategy, we began marketing a new line of power management semiconductor products in 2008 and expect to introduce other new products and services in the future. If we are unable to execute our growth strategy effectively, we may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities, execute our business plan or respond to competitive pressures. Moreover, if our allocation of resources does not correspond with future demand for particular products, we could miss market opportunities and our business and financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to risks associated with currency fluctuations, and changes in the exchange rates of applicable currencies could impact our results of operations.

Historically, a portion of our revenues and greater than the majority of our operating expenses and costs of sales have been denominated in non-U.S. currencies, principally the Korean won, and we expect that this will remain true in the future. Because we report our results of operations in U.S. dollars, changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar could materially impact our reported results of operations and distort period to period comparisons. In particular, because of the difference in the amount of our consolidated revenues and expenses that are in U.S. dollars relative to Korean won, a depreciation in the U.S. dollar relative to the Korean won could result in a material increase in reported costs relative to revenues, and therefore could cause our profit margins and operating income to appear to decline materially, particularly relative to prior periods. The converse is true if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate relative to the Korean won. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates also impact the reporting of our receivables and payables in non-U.S. currencies. Foreign currency fluctuations had a materially beneficial impact on our results of operations in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 relative to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, as well as in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 relative to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. As a result of foreign currency fluctuations, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and results of operations. In addition, to the extent that fluctuations in currency exchange rates cause our results of operations to differ from our expectations or the expectations of our investors, the trading price of our stock could be adversely affected.

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From time to time, we may engage in exchange rate hedging activities in an effort to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. For example, in January 2010 our Korean subsidiary entered into foreign currency option and forward contracts in order to mitigate a portion of the impact of U.S. dollar-Korean won exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. These option and forward contracts require us to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars and provide us the option to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars during each month of 2010 commencing February 2010 to our counterparty, in each case, in exchange for Korean won at specified fixed exchange rates. Obligations under these foreign currency option and forward contracts must be cash collateralized if our exposure exceeds certain specified thresholds. These option and forward contracts may be terminated by the counterparty in a number of circumstances, including if our long-term debt rating falls below B-/B3 or if our total cash and cash equivalents is less than \$12.5 million at the end of a fiscal quarter. We cannot assure you that any hedging technique we implement will be effective. If our hedging activities are not effective, changes in currency exchange rates may have a more significant impact on our results of operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Factors Affecting our Results of Operations.

The ongoing economic downturn and recent financial crisis has negatively affected our business and continuing poor economic conditions may negatively affect our future business, results of operations and financial condition.

The ongoing global recession and recent financial crisis has led to slower economic activity, increased unemployment, concerns about inflation and energy costs, decreased business and consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions and lower levels of liquidity in many financial markets. Consumers and businesses have deferred purchases in response to tighter credit and negative financial news, which has in turn negatively affected product demand and other related matters. The global recession has led to reduced customer spending in the semiconductor market and in our target markets, made it difficult for our customers, our vendors and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and has caused U.S. and foreign businesses to slow spending on our products. Prolonged continuation of this global recession and financial crisis will likely exacerbate these events and could lead to the insolvency of key suppliers resulting in product delays, limit the ability of customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products, lead to customer insolvencies, and also result in counterparty failures that may negatively impact our treasury operations. Although recently there have been indications of improved economic conditions generally and in the semiconductor industry specifically, there is no assurance of the extent to which such conditions will continue to improve or whether the improvement will be sustainable. As a result, our business, financial condition and result of operations have been negatively affected and, if the downturn continues, could be materially adversely affected in future periods.

The loss of our key employees would materially adversely affect our business, and we may not be able to attract or retain the technical or management employees necessary to compete in our industry.

Our key executives have substantial experience and have made significant contributions to our business, and our continued success is dependent upon the retention of our key management executives, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Sang Park. The loss of such key personnel would have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our future success depends on our ability to attract and retain skilled technical and managerial personnel. We do not know whether we will be able to retain all of these employees as we continue to pursue our business strategy. The loss of the services of key employees, especially our key design and technical personnel, or our inability to retain, attract and motivate qualified design and technical personnel, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. This could hinder our research and product development programs or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business.

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If we encounter future labor problems, we may fail to deliver our products and services in a timely manner, which could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

As of January 31, 2010, 2,037 employees, or approximately 64.6% of our employees, were represented by the MagnaChip Semiconductor Labor Union, which is a member of the Federation of Korean Metal Workers Trade Unions. We can offer no assurance that issues with the labor union and other employees will be resolved favorably for us in the future, that we will not experience work stoppages or other labor problems in future years or that we will not incur significant expenses related to such issues.

We may incur costs to engage in future business combinations or strategic investments, and we may not realize the anticipated benefits of those transactions.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek to enter into business combinations, investments, joint ventures and other strategic alliances with other companies in order to maintain and grow revenue and market presence as well as to provide us with access to technology, products and services. Any such transaction would be accompanied by risks that may harm our business, such as difficulties in assimilating the operations, personnel and products of an acquired business or in realizing the projected benefits, disruption of our ongoing business, potential increases in our indebtedness and contingent liabilities and charges if the acquired company or assets are later determined to be worth less than the amount paid for them in an earlier original acquisition. In addition, our indebtedness may restrict us from making acquisitions that we may otherwise wish to pursue.

The failure to achieve acceptable manufacturing yields could adversely affect our business.

The manufacture of semiconductors involves highly complex processes that require precision, a highly regulated and sterile environment and specialized equipment. Defects or other difficulties in the manufacturing process can prevent us from achieving acceptable yields in the manufacture of our products or those of our semiconductor manufacturing services customers, which could lead to higher costs, a loss of customers or delay in market acceptance of our products. Slight impurities or defects in the photomasks used to print circuits on a wafer or other factors can cause significant difficulties, particularly in connection with the production of a new product, the adoption of a new manufacturing process or any expansion of our manufacturing capacity and related transitions. We may also experience manufacturing problems in achieving acceptable yields as a result of, among other things, transferring production to other facilities, upgrading or expanding existing facilities or changing our process technologies. Yields below our target levels can negatively impact our gross profit and may cause us to eliminate underperforming products.

We rely on a number of independent subcontractors and the failure of any of these independent subcontractors to perform as required could adversely affect our operating results.

A substantial portion of our net sales are derived from semiconductor devices assembled in packages or on film. The packaging and testing of semiconductors require technical skill and specialized equipment. For the portion of packaging and testing that we outsource, we use subcontractors located in Korea, China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Thailand. We rely on these subcontractors to package and test our devices with acceptable quality and yield levels. We could be adversely affected by political disorders, labor disruptions, and natural disasters where our subcontractors are located. If our semiconductor packagers and test service providers experience problems in packaging and testing our semiconductor devices, experience prolonged quality or yield problems or decrease the capacity available to us, our operating results could be adversely affected.

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We depend on successful parts and materials procurement for our manufacturing processes, and a shortage or increase in the price of these materials could interrupt our operations and result in a decline of revenues and results of operations.

We procure materials and electronic and mechanical components from international sources and original equipment manufacturers. We use a wide range of parts and materials in the production of our semiconductors, including silicon, processing chemicals, processing gases, precious metals and electronic and mechanical components, some of which, such as silicon wafers, are specialized raw materials that are generally only available from a limited number of suppliers. We do not have long-term agreements providing for all of these materials, thus, if demand increases or supply decreases, the costs of our raw materials could significantly increase. For example, worldwide supplies of silicon wafers, an important raw material for the semiconductors we manufacture, have been constrained in recent years due to an increased demand for polysilicon. Polysilicon is also a key raw material for solar cells, the demand for which has increased in recent years. If we cannot obtain adequate materials in a timely manner or on favorable terms for the manufacture of our products, revenues and results of operations will decline.

We face warranty claims, product return, litigation and liability risks and the risk of negative publicity if our products fail.

Our semiconductors are incorporated into a number of end products, and our business is exposed to product return, warranty and product liability risk and the risk of negative publicity if our products fail. Although we maintain insurance for product liability claims, the amount and scope of our insurance may not be adequate to cover a product liability claim that is asserted against us. In addition, product liability insurance could become more expensive and difficult to maintain and, in the future, may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

In addition, we are exposed to the product liability risk and the risk of negative publicity affecting our customers. Our sales may decline if any of our customers are sued on a product liability claim. We also may suffer a decline in sales from the negative publicity associated with such a lawsuit or with adverse public perceptions in general regarding our customers' products. Further, if our products are delivered with impurities or defects, we could incur additional development, repair or replacement costs, and our credibility and the market's acceptance of our products could be harmed.

We could suffer adverse tax and other financial consequences as a result of changes in, or differences in the interpretation of, applicable tax laws.

Our company organizational structure was created in part based on certain interpretations and conclusions regarding various tax laws, including withholding tax, and other tax laws of applicable jurisdictions. Our Korean subsidiary, MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd., or MagnaChip Korea, was granted a limited tax holiday under Korean law in October 2004. This grant provided for certain tax exemptions for corporate taxes and withholding taxes until December 31, 2008, and for acquisition taxes, property and land use taxes and certain other taxes until December 31, 2013. Our interpretations and conclusions regarding tax laws, however, are not binding on any taxing authority and, if these interpretations and conclusions are incorrect, if our business were to be operated in a way that rendered us ineligible for tax exemptions or caused us to become subject to incremental tax, or if the authorities were to change, modify, or have a different interpretation of the relevant tax laws, we could suffer adverse tax and other financial consequences and the anticipated benefits of our organizational structure could be materially impaired.

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The enactment of legislation implementing changes in U.S. taxation of international business activities or the adoption of other tax reform policies could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

Several tax bills have been introduced to reform U.S. taxation of international business activities. If any of these proposals are enacted into legislation, they could have material adverse consequences on the amount of tax we pay and thereby on our financial position and results of operations.

Our ability to compete successfully and achieve future growth will depend, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary technology and know-how, as well as our ability to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others.

We seek to protect our proprietary technologies and know-how through the use of patents, trade secrets, confidentiality agreements and other security measures. The process of seeking patent protection takes a long time and is expensive. There can be no assurance that patents will issue from pending or future applications or that, if patents issue, they will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights granted under the patents will provide us with meaningful protection or any commercial advantage. Some of our technologies are not covered by any patent or patent application. The confidentiality agreements on which we rely to protect these technologies may be breached and may not be adequate to protect our proprietary technologies. There can be no assurance that other countries in which we market our services will protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the United States.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on our ability to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others. We have no means of knowing what patent applications have been filed in the United States until they are published. In addition, the semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. We may need to file lawsuits to enforce our patents or intellectual property rights, and we may need to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others. Any litigation could result in substantial costs to us and divert our resources. Despite our efforts in bringing or defending lawsuits, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. In the event of an adverse outcome in any such litigation, we may be required to:

pay substantial damages or indemnify customers or licensees for damages they may suffer if the products they purchase from us or the technology they license from us violate the intellectual property rights of others;

stop our manufacture, use, sale or importation of infringing products; expend significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing technologies;

discontinue processes; or

obtain licenses to the intellectual property we are found to have infringed.

There can be no assurance that we would be successful in such development or acquisition or that such licenses would be available under reasonable terms, or at all. The termination of key third party licenses relating to the use of intellectual property in our products and our design processes, such as our agreements with Silicon Works Co., Ltd. and ARM Limited, would materially and adversely affect our business.

Our competitors may develop, patent or gain access to know-how and technology similar to our own. In addition, many of our patents are subject to cross licenses, several of which are with our competitors. The noncompetition arrangement agreed to by Hynix in connection with the Original Acquisition expired on October 1, 2007. Under that arrangement, Hynix retained a perpetual license to use the intellectual property that we acquired from Hynix in the

Original Acquisition. Now that these noncompetition restrictions have expired, Hynix and its subsidiaries are free to develop products that may incorporate or embody intellectual property developed by us prior to October 2004.

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Our expenses could increase if Hynix were unwilling or unable to provide certain services related to our shared facilities with Hynix, and if Hynix were to become insolvent, we could lose certain of our leases.

We are party to a land lease and easement agreement with Hynix pursuant to which we lease the land for our facilities in Cheongju, Korea. If this agreement were terminated for any reason, including the insolvency of Hynix, we would have to renegotiate new lease terms with Hynix or the new owner of the land. We cannot assure you that we could negotiate new lease terms on favorable terms or at all. Because we share certain facilities with Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through Hynix under our general service supply agreement with Hynix. These services include electricity, bulk gases and de-ionized water, campus facilities and housing, wastewater and sewage management, environmental safety and certain utilities and infrastructure support services. If any of our agreements with Hynix were terminated or if Hynix were unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligations to us under the terms of these agreements, we would have to procure these services on our own and as a result may experience an increase in our expenses.

We are subject to many environmental laws and regulations that could affect our operations or result in significant expenses.

We are subject to requirements of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, the generation, use, handling, storage and disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous substances (including asbestos) and wastes, soil and groundwater contamination and employee health and safety. These laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. There can be no assurance that we have been, or will be, in compliance with all such laws and regulations or that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with these laws and regulations in the future. The adoption of new environmental, health and safety laws, the failure to comply with new or existing laws, or issues relating to hazardous substances could subject us to material liability (including substantial fines or penalties), impose the need for additional capital equipment or other process requirements upon us, curtail our operations or restrict our ability to expand operations.

If our Korean subsidiary is designated as a regulated business under Korean environmental law, such designation could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operation.

In February 2010, the Korean government pre-announced the draft Enforcement Decree to the Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth, or the Enforcement Decree. If approved, the Enforcement Decree will become effective in April 2010. According to the Enforcement Decree, businesses that exceed 25,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions and 100 terajoules of energy consumption for the prior three years will be subject to regulation and will be required to submit plans to reduce greenhouse emissions and energy consumption as well as performance reports and will be subject to government requirements to take further action. If MagnaChip Korea is designated as a regulated business under the Enforcement Decree, we could be subject to additional and potentially costly compliance or remediation expenses which could adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

We will likely need additional capital in the future, and such capital may not be available on acceptable terms or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We will likely require more capital in the future from equity or debt financings to fund operating expenses, such as research and development costs, finance investments in equipment and infrastructure, acquire complimentary businesses and technologies, and respond to competitive pressures and potential strategic opportunities. If we raise additional funds through further issuances

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of equity or other securities convertible into equity, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new shares we issue could have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock, including the shares of common stock sold in this offering. In addition, additional capital may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on favorable terms. In addition, our indebtedness limits our ability to incur additional indebtedness under certain circumstances. If we are unable to obtain capital on favorable terms, or if we are unable to obtain capital at all, we may have to reduce our operations or forego opportunities, and this may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends on international customers, suppliers and operations in Asia, and as a result we are subject to regulatory, operational, financial and political risks, which could adversely affect our financial results.

We rely on, and expect to continue to rely on, suppliers, subcontractors and operations located primarily in Asia. As a result, we face risks inherent in international operations, such as unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, tariffs and other market barriers, political, social and economic instability, adverse tax consequences, war, civil disturbances and acts of terrorism, difficulties in accounts receivable collection, extended payment terms and differing labor standards, enforcement of contractual obligations and protection of intellectual property. These risks may lead to increased costs or decreased revenue growth, or both. Although we do not derive any revenue from, nor sell any products in, North Korea, any future increase in tensions between South Korea and North Korea that may occur, such as an outbreak of military hostilities, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

You may be unable to enforce judgments obtained in United States courts against us or our subsidiaries organized in jurisdictions other than the United States.

Most of our subsidiaries are organized or incorporated outside of the United States and most of our and our subsidiaries' assets are located outside of the United States. Accordingly, any judgment obtained in the United States against us or our subsidiaries may not be collectible in the United States. In addition, some of our directors and executive officers are not residents of the United States. It may be difficult to enforce civil liabilities in United States courts against these non-resident directors and officers.

Investor confidence may be adversely impacted if we are unable to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and as a result, our stock price could decline.

We will be subject to rules adopted by the Securities Exchange Commission, or SEC, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which require us to include in our Annual Report on Form 10-K our management's report on, and assessment of the effectiveness of, our internal controls over financial reporting. Beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, our independent auditors will be required to attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In connection with audits of our consolidated financial statements for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our independent registered public accounting firm has reported two control deficiencies that existed prior to their review, which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness that our independent registered public accounting firm reported to our board of directors are that we do not have a sufficient number of financial personnel with the requisite financial accounting experience and that our controls over non-routine transactions are not effective to ensure that accounting considerations are identified and appropriately recorded. If we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, there is a risk that we will not comply with all of the requirements imposed by Section 404. Moreover, effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to helping

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prevent financial fraud. Any of these possible outcomes could result in an adverse reaction in the financial marketplace due to a loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our consolidated financial statements and could result in investigations or sanctions by the SEC, the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, or other regulatory authorities or in stockholder litigation. Any of these factors ultimately could harm our business and could negatively impact the market price of our securities. Ineffective control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. However, our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

We may need to incur impairment and other restructuring charges, which could materially affect our results of operations and financial conditions.

During industry downturns and for other reasons, we may need to record impairment or restructuring charges. From April 4, 2005 through December 31, 2009, we recognized aggregate restructuring and impairment charges of \$63.7 million, which consisted of \$58.1 million of impairment charges and \$5.6 million of restructuring charges. In the future, we may need to record additional impairment charges or to further restructure our business or incur additional restructuring charges, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

We are subject to litigation risks, which may be costly to defend and the outcome of which is uncertain.

All industries, including the semiconductor industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit, that may be particularly costly and which may divert the attention of our management and our resources in general. We are involved in a variety of legal matters, most of which we consider routine matters that arise in the normal course of business. These routine matters typically fall into broad categories such as those involving customers, employment and labor and intellectual property. Even if the final outcome of these legal claims does not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, defense and settlement costs can be substantial. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal claim or proceeding could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our depository shares and common stock may be volatile and you may lose all or a part of your investment.

Prior to this offering, there has not been a public market for our depository shares or common stock. Even though we anticipate that our shares will be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, an active trading market for our depository shares or common stock may not develop following this offering. You may not be able to sell your shares quickly or at the current market price if trading in our depository shares or common stock is not active. The initial public offering price for the shares will be determined by negotiations between the underwriters, the selling stockholders and us, and may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the trading market.

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In addition, the trading price of our depositary shares and common stock might be subject to wide fluctuations. Factors, some of which are beyond our control, that could affect the trading price of our depositary shares or common stock may include:

- actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations from quarter to quarter or year to year;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant agreements, technological innovations or strategic alliances;
- changes in recommendations or estimates by any securities analysts who follow our securities;
- addition or loss of significant customers;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- changes in economic performance or market valuations of competing companies in our industry;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;
- market conditions in our industry, end markets and the economy as a whole;
- subsequent sales of stock and other financings;
- litigation, legislation, regulation or technological developments that adversely affect our business; and
- the expiration of contractual lock-up agreements with our executive officers, directors and greater than 1% stockholders.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a public company's securities, securities class action litigation often has been instituted against the public company. Regardless of its outcome, this type of litigation could result in substantial costs to us and a likely diversion of our management's attention. You may not receive a positive return on your investment when you sell your shares, and you could lose some or the entire amount of your investment.

Control by principal stockholders could adversely affect our other stockholders.

Based upon the MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC units outstanding as of December 31, 2009, our executive officers, directors and greater than 5% unitholders collectively beneficially owned approximately 86% of the common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC, excluding units issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, and 86% of the common units, including units issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within sixty days of December 31, 2009. After giving effect to the corporate conversion and the sale of shares in this offering, our executive officers, directors and greater than 5% stockholders, collectively, would have owned approximately % of our common stock as of December 31, 2009, assuming no exercise of the underwriters option to purchase additional shares from us or the selling stockholders. On the same adjusted basis, and assuming exercise of the underwriters option to purchase an additional shares from us and shares from the selling stockholders, our executive officers, directors and greater than 5% stockholders, collectively, would have owned approximately % of our common stock as of December 31, 2009. In addition, Avenue has three designees serving as members of our seven-member board of directors. Therefore, Avenue will continue to have significant influence over our affairs for the foreseeable future, including influence over the election of directors and significant corporate

transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or our assets.

Our concentration of ownership will limit the ability of other stockholders to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that our non-sponsor stockholders do not view as beneficial. For example, our concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of

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us, which in turn could cause the market price of our common stock to decline or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their shares of our common stock.

Under our certificate of incorporation, our non-employee directors and non-employee holders of five percent or more of our outstanding common stock do not have a duty to refrain from engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar activities or lines of business as those engaged in by us, our subsidiaries and other related parties. Also, we have renounced any interest or expectancy in such business opportunities even if the opportunity is one that we might reasonably have pursued or had the ability or desire to pursue if granted an opportunity to do so.

The future sale of significant amounts of our common stock may negatively affect our stock price, even if our business is doing well.

Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the prospect of such sales, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. After giving effect to the corporate conversion and the sale of shares in this offering, we would have had _____ shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2009, based on the number of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC units outstanding as of that date. More than _____ % of the shares outstanding prior to this offering are subject to lock-up agreements under which the holders of such shares have agreed not to sell or otherwise dispose of any of their shares for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus without the prior written consent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Barclays Capital Inc., other than any shares such holders may sell to the underwriters in this offering after the date of this prospectus pursuant to the underwriters option to purchase up to _____ additional shares of our common stock from us and _____ shares from the selling stockholders; provided, that these agreements do not restrict the ability of the stockholders party to the registration rights agreement to cause a resale registration statement to be filed in accordance with the demand registration rights described under Description of Capital Stock Registration Rights. After the 180-day period, based upon the MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC units outstanding as of December 31, 2009, and the assumed exchange rate of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC units for MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation shares, _____ shares held by current unitholders will be eligible for sale from time to time in the future under Rule 144, Rule 701 or Section 4(1) of the Securities Act with respect to shares covered by Section 1145 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Barclays Capital Inc. can together waive the restrictions of the lock-up agreements at an earlier time without prior notice or announcement and allow stockholders to sell their shares. As restrictions on resale end, the market price of our common stock could drop significantly if the holders of the restricted shares sell such restricted shares or are perceived by the market as intending to sell such restricted shares.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware Law may make it difficult for a third party to acquire us and could depress the price of our common stock.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. Among other things, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

authorize our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine;

divide our board of directors into three classes so that only approximately one-third of the total number of directors is elected each year;

permit directors to be removed only for cause by a majority vote;

prohibit action by written consent of our stockholders;

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prohibit any person other than our board of directors, the chairman of our board of directors, our Chief Executive Officer or holders of at least 25% of the voting power of all then outstanding shares of capital stock of the corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors to call a special meeting of our stockholders; and

specify advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and director nominations.

In addition, following this offering, we will be subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, regulating corporate takeovers and which has an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by our board of directors, including discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for shares of our common stock. In general, those provisions prohibit a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

the transaction is approved by the board of directors before the date the interested stockholder attained that status;

upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or

on or after such date, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at a meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

In general, Section 203 defines a business combination to include the following:

any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;

any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;

subject to certain exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;

any transaction involving the corporation that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or

the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an interested stockholder as any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by any such entity or person.

A Delaware corporation may opt out of this provision by express provision in its original certificate of incorporation or by amendment to its certificate of incorporation or bylaws approved by its stockholders. However, we have not opted out of, and do not currently intend to opt out of, this provision.

We may apply the proceeds of this offering to uses that do not improve our operating results or increase the value of your investment.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to pay certain employee incentive payments payable upon the closing of this offering, to pay certain expenses of this offering, and for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to acquire or invest in companies and technologies that we believe will complement our business although we have no specific plans at this time to do so. However, we will have broad

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discretion in how we use the net proceeds of this offering. These proceeds could be applied in ways that do not improve our operating results or increase the value of your investment. Until the net proceeds are used, they may be placed in investments that do not produce income or that lose value.

You will incur immediate and substantial dilution and may experience further dilution immediately upon the sale of our common stock in this offering.

The initial public offering price of our common stock is substantially higher than \$, the net tangible book value per share of our common stock as of December 31, 2009, calculated on a pro forma basis as adjusted for the sale of shares in this offering. Therefore, if you purchase our common stock in this offering, you will incur an immediate dilution of \$ in net tangible book value per share from the price you paid, based on the assumed initial offering price of \$ per share. The exercise of outstanding options and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$ and \$ per share, respectively (assuming a conversion ratio of between the common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and our shares of common stock), will result in further dilution.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a publicly listed company, and these additional costs could harm our business and results of operations.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules promulgated by the SEC and the NYSE, require us to adopt corporate governance practices applicable to U.S. public companies. These rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make certain compliance and reporting activities more time-consuming. We also expect it to be more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain and maintain director and officer liability insurance, which may cause us to accept reduced policy limits and reduced coverage or to incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur, but these additional costs and demands on management time and attention may harm our business and results of operations.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future after this offering, and therefore, investors should rely on sales of their common stock as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future after this offering. The payment of cash dividends on common stock is restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit agreement. We anticipate that we will retain all of our future earnings after this offering for use in the development of our business and for general corporate purposes. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

In this prospectus, we rely on and refer to information regarding the semiconductor market from iSuppli Corporation, or iSuppli, and Gartner, Inc., or Gartner. Market data attributed to iSuppli is from Display Driver ICs Q4 2009 Market Tracker and Power Management Q4 2009 Market Tracker and market data attributed to Gartner is from Semiconductor Forecast Worldwide: Forecast Database, 24 Feb 2010. Although we believe that this information is reliable, we have not independently verified it. We do not have any obligation to announce or otherwise make publicly available updates or revisions to forecasts contained in these documents. In addition, in many cases, we have made statements in this prospectus regarding our industry and our position in the industry based on our experience in the industry and our own investigation of market conditions.

SPECIAL CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information concerning us and this offering is subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations and projections relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this prospectus that address activities, events or developments that we expect, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are largely based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events, which reflect estimates and assumptions made by our management. These estimates and assumptions reflect our best judgment based on currently known market conditions and other factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe our estimates and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently uncertain and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that are beyond our control. In addition, management's assumptions about future events may prove to be inaccurate. Management cautions all readers that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are not guarantees of future performance, and we cannot assure any reader that those statements will be realized or the forward-looking events and circumstances will occur. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements due to the factors listed in the Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business sections and elsewhere in this prospectus.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not intend to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as required by law. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that our net proceeds from the sale of the common stock that we are offering will be approximately \$ million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and the estimated offering expenses payable by us (assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus). We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders.

We intend to use the net proceeds to us from this offering as follows:

approximately \$12 million to fund incentive payments to all of our employees; and

approximately \$ million to fund working capital and for general corporate purposes.

Pending such uses, we intend to invest the net proceeds of this offering in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities.

If we raise more or fewer proceeds from this offering than anticipated, we expect to increase or reduce the amount that we use to fund working capital and for general corporate purposes by a commensurate amount.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future after this offering. We anticipate that we will retain all of our future earnings after this offering for use in the development of our business and for general corporate purposes. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors. The payment of cash dividends on our common stock is restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit agreement.

CORPORATE CONVERSION

In connection with this offering, our board of directors will elect to convert MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation. In order to consummate such a conversion, a certificate of conversion will be filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware prior to the closing of this offering. In connection with the corporate conversion, outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be automatically converted into shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, outstanding options to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be automatically converted into options to purchase shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation and outstanding warrants to purchase common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will be automatically converted into warrants to purchase shares of common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, all at a ratio of .

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The following table sets forth the following information:

the actual capitalization of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC as of December 31, 2009; and

our pro forma capitalization as of December 31, 2009 after giving effect to (i) the corporate conversion, as adjusted for (ii) the sale of shares of our common stock in this offering at an initial public offering price of \$ per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the front cover of this prospectus), after the deduction of the underwriting discounts and commissions and the estimated offering expenses payable by us, and the application of the related proceeds as described under Use of Proceeds.

This table should be read together with Use of Proceeds, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data, Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2009	
	(in millions)	
	Actual	Pro Forma as Adjusted
Total indebtedness (including current portion of senior secured credit facility)	\$ 61.8	\$ 61.8
Stockholders' equity:		
Common units, no par value; 375,000,000 units authorized, 307,083,996 issued and outstanding, actual; and no units issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted	55.1	
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, no shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted.		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding, actual; and shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted		
Additional paid-in capital	168.7	
Accumulated deficit	(2.0)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6.2)	
Total unitholders / stockholders' equity	215.7	
Total capitalization	\$ 277.4	

- (1) A \$1.00 decrease or increase in the assumed initial public offering price would result in approximately a \$ million decrease or increase in each of pro forma as adjusted additional paid-in capital, total stockholders equity and total capitalization, assuming the total number of shares offered by us remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

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Our net tangible book value as of December 31, 2009, on a pro forma basis, was approximately \$ million, or \$ per share of our common stock. Pro forma net tangible book value per share represents our total tangible assets reduced by our total liabilities and divided by the number of shares of common stock outstanding. Dilution in net tangible book value per share represents the difference between the amount per share that you pay in this offering and the net tangible book value per share immediately after this offering.

After giving effect to the receipt of the estimated net proceeds from the sale by us of shares, our net tangible book value at December 31, 2009 on the pro forma basis would have been approximately \$, or \$ per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma net tangible book value per share of \$ to existing stockholders and an immediate decrease in pro forma net tangible book value per share of \$ to you. The following table illustrates the dilution.

Assumed initial public offering price per share		\$
Net pro forma tangible book value per share as of December 31, 2009	\$	
Increase in pro forma net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors	\$	
Pro forma net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering		
Dilution per share to new investors		\$

A \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase or decrease the pro forma net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering by \$ per share and would increase or decrease the dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to investors in this offering by \$ per share. This calculation assumes that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and reflects the deduction of the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses of this offering.

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2009, on the pro forma basis as adjusted to give effect to this offering, the differences between the amounts paid or to be paid by the groups set forth in the table with respect to the aggregate number of shares of our common stock acquired or to be acquired by each group.

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	%	Amount	%	
(In millions, except share and % data)					
Existing stockholders		%	\$	%	\$
New investors(1)					
Total		%	\$	%	\$

(1) Before deduction of the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

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If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares from us and the selling stockholders is exercised in full, the number of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders will be reduced to , or % of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering, and the number of shares of common stock held by new investors will be increased to , or % of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering.

To the extent that any outstanding options and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock are exercised, investors in this offering will experience further dilution. The table below sets forth the matters described with respect to the table above and assumes the exercise of all options and warrants outstanding or exercisable as of December 31, 2009. Assuming such exercise, the total number of shares purchased would be increased as a result of the additional shares underlying the options and warrants being issued. Therefore the percentage of shares purchased by the existing stockholders and new investors relative to all three groups would be decreased. Similarly, as a result of the option and warrant exercises, the total consideration to be received by us would be increased because of the additional cash received by us from option and warrant exercises. Such increase in total consideration would have the effect of decreasing the percentage of total consideration paid by the existing stockholders and new investors relative to all three groups. The average price per share for the existing stockholders and new investors would remain unchanged.

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	%	Amount	%	
	(In millions, except share and % data)				
Existing stockholders		%	\$	%	\$
New investors(1)					
Option and warrant holders(2)					
Total		%	\$	%	\$

(1) Before deduction of the underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

(2) Includes shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options previously granted to our officers, directors and employees and warrants issued in connection with our reorganization proceedings.

If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares from us and the selling stockholders is exercised in full, the number of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders will be reduced to , or % of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering, and the number of shares of common stock held by new investors will be increased to , or % of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding after this offering.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial data of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC (to be converted into MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation in connection with this offering) on or as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below should be read together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those consolidated financial statements, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 from the historical audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC not included in this prospectus. The historical results of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for any prior period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

In connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with applicable ASC 852 governing reorganizations. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with the ASC 852 governing reorganizations, we recorded largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting and write-off of debt issuance costs. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, our financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 represent the operations of our pre-reorganization predecessor company and are presented separately from the financial statements of our post-reorganization successor company. As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, the financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 are not fully comparable with the financial statements for periods on or after October 25, 2009.

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	Successor(1)		Predecessor				
	Two- Month Period Ended	Ten- Month Period Ended	Years Ended			2005	
	December 31, 2009	October 25, 2009	2008	2007	December 31, 2006		
			(Audited)				
	(In millions, except per common unit data)						
Statements of Operations Data:							
Net sales	\$ 111.1	\$ 449.0	\$ 601.7	\$ 709.5	\$ 683.9	\$ 774.3	
Cost of sales	90.4	311.1	445.3	578.9	580.4	591.1	
Gross profit	20.7	137.8	156.4	130.7	103.4	183.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14.5	56.3	81.3	82.7	76.1	119.4	
Research and development expenses	14.7	56.1	89.5	90.8	87.2	96.1	
Restructuring and impairment charges		0.4	13.4	12.1	1.7	36.1	
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.6)	25.0	(27.7)	(54.9)	(61.6)	(68.4)	
Interest expense, net	1.3	31.2	76.1	60.3	57.2	57.2	
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	9.3	43.4	(210.4)	(4.7)	50.9	16.5	
Reorganization items, net		804.6					
	8.1	816.8	(286.5)	(65.0)	(6.3)	(40.7)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(0.5)	841.8	(314.3)	(120.0)	(67.9)	(109.1)	
Income tax expenses	1.9	7.3	11.6	8.8	9.1	2.0	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)	(76.9)	(111.1)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)	(152.4)	10.2	
Net income (loss)	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)	\$ (229.3)	\$ (100.9)	
Dividends accrued on preferred units		6.3	13.3	12.0	10.9	9.9	
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common units	(2.5)	828.2	(339.1)	(140.9)	(87.9)	(121.1)	
Net income (loss) attributable to common units	\$ (2.0)	\$ 834.8	\$ (430.6)	\$ (192.6)	\$ (240.2)	\$ (110.8)	

Per unit data:

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common unit						
Basic and diluted	(0.01)	15.65	(6.43)	(2.69)	(1.66)	(2.29)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations per common unit						
Basic and diluted		0.12	(1.73)	(0.99)	(2.88)	0.19
Earnings (loss) per common unit						
Basic and diluted	(0.01)	15.77	(8.16)	(3.68)	(4.54)	(2.10)
Weighted average number of common units						
Basic and diluted	300.863	52.923	52.769	52.297	52.912	52.898

Balance Sheet Data (at period end):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	64.9	\$	4.0	\$	64.3	\$	89.2	\$	86.6
Total assets		453.3		399.2		707.9		770.1		1,040.6
Total indebtedness(2)		61.8		845.0		830.0		750.0		750.0
Long-term obligations(3)		61.5		143.2		879.4		867.4		856.7
Unitholders equity		215.7		(787.8)		(477.5)		(284.5)		(46.5)

Supplemental Data (unaudited):

Adjusted EBITDA(4)		22.1		76.6		59.8		111.2
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)(5)		13.3		9.3		(71.7)		(82.6)

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- (1) As of October 25, 2009, the fresh-start adoption date, we adopted fresh-start accounting for our consolidated financial statements. Because of the emergence from reorganization proceedings and adoption of fresh-start accounting, the historical financial information for periods after October 25, 2009 is not fully comparable to periods before October 25, 2009. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Recent Changes to Our Business.
- (2) Total indebtedness is calculated as long and short-term borrowings, including the current portion of long-term borrowings.
- (3) Long-term obligations include long-term borrowings, capital leases and redeemable convertible preferred units.
- (4) We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, adjusted to exclude (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expenses, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) abandoned IPO expenses, (vii) subcontractor claim settlement, (viii) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start inventory accounting step-up, (ix) equity-based compensation expense, (x) reorganization items, net and (xi) foreign currency gain (loss), net. See the footnotes to the table below for further information regarding these items. We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to that of other companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted EBITDA in a number of ways, including:

for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget;

to evaluate the effectiveness of our enterprise level business strategies;

in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

in certain of our compensation plans as a performance measure for determining incentive compensation payments; and

to measure our compliance with certain covenants in our debt agreements.

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We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Successor	Historical		
	Two-	Predecessor		
	Month	Ten-		
	Period	Month		
	Ended	Period		
	December 31,	Ended	Years Ended	
	2009	October 25,	2008	December 31,
		2009		2007
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)
Adjustments:				
Depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations	11.2	37.7	63.8	152.2
Interest expense, net	1.3	31.2	76.1	60.3
Income tax expense	1.9	7.3	11.6	8.8
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		0.4	13.4	12.1
Other restructuring charges(b)		13.3	6.2	
Abandoned IPO expenses(c)			3.7	
Subcontractor claim settlement(d)				1.3
Reorganization items, net(e)		(804.6)		
Inventory step-up(f)	17.2			
Equity based compensation expense(g)	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Foreign currency gain (loss), net(h)	(9.3)	(43.4)	210.4	4.7
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 22.1	\$ 76.6	\$ 59.8	\$ 111.2

- (a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan, (ii) for 2008, goodwill impairment triggered by the significant adverse change in the revenue of our mobile display solutions, or MDS reporting unit, and a reversal of a portion of the restructuring accrual related to the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities in 2007, and (iii) for 2007, the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.

- (b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. These charges are comprised of the following: (i) for 2009, a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses, and (ii) for 2008, a charge of \$6.2 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

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- (c) This adjustment eliminates a \$3.7 million charge in 2008 related to expenses incurred in connection with our abandoned initial public offering in 2008. We do not believe that these charges are indicative of our core operating performance. We expect to incur similar costs in connection with this offering.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates a \$1.3 million charge attributable to a one-time settlement of claims with a subcontractor. We no longer obtain services from this subcontractor and do not expect to incur similar charges in the future.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the two months ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (f) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

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although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

Adjusted EBITDA does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

- (5) We present Adjusted Net Income as a further supplemental measure of our performance. We prepare Adjusted Net Income by adjusting net income (loss) to eliminate the impact of a number of non-cash expenses and other items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is particularly useful because it reflects the impact of our asset base and capital structure on our operating performance.

We present Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

Adjusted Net Income is not a measure defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to income from continuing operations, cash flows from operating activities or net income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. We encourage you to evaluate each adjustment and the reasons we consider them appropriate. Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. In addition, in evaluating Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in this presentation. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes, excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) abandoned IPO expenses, (vi) subcontractor claim settlement, (v) reorganization items, net, (vi) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start accounting inventory step-up, (vii) equity based compensation expense, (viii) amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations and (ix) foreign currency gain (loss).

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The following table summarizes the adjustments to net income (loss) that we make in order to calculate Adjusted Net Income for the periods indicated:

	Successor Two- Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Historical Predecessor Ten- Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	Years Ended December 31, 2008 2007	
	(In millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (2.0)	\$ 841.1	\$ (417.3)	\$ (180.6)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.5	6.6	(91.5)	(51.7)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	834.5	(325.8)	(128.8)
Adjustments:				
Restructuring and impairment charges(a)		0.4	13.4	12.1
Other restructuring charges(b)		13.3	6.2	
Abandoned IPO expenses(c)			3.7	
Subcontractor claim settlement(d)				1.3
Reorganization items, net(e)		(804.6)		
Inventory step-up(f)	17.2			
Equity based compensation expense(g)	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Amortization of intangibles associated with continuing operations(h)	5.6	8.8	20.0	27.5
Foreign currency gain (loss), net(i)	(9.3)	(43.4)	210.4	4.7
Adjusted Net Income (Loss)	\$ 13.3	\$ 9.3	\$ (71.7)	\$ (82.6)

(a) This adjustment is comprised of all items included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations, and eliminates the impact of restructuring and impairment charges related to (i) for 2009, termination benefits and other related costs, for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 in connection with the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan, (ii) for 2008, goodwill impairment triggered by the significant adverse change in the revenue of our MDS reporting unit and a reversal of a portion of the restructuring accrual related to the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities in 2007, and (iii) for 2007, the closure of our Gumi five-inch wafer fabrication facilities. We do not believe these restructuring and impairment charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because we do not anticipate similar facility closures and market driven events in our ongoing operations, although we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future.

(b) This adjustment relates to certain restructuring charges that are not included in the restructuring and impairment charges line item on our consolidated statements of operations. These items are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. These charges are comprised of the following: (i) for 2009, a charge of \$13.3 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related expenses, and (ii) for 2008, a charge of \$6.2 million for restructuring-related professional fees and related

expenses. We do not believe these other restructuring charges are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because these charges were related, in significant part, to actions we took in response to the impacts on our business resulting from the global economic recession that persisted through 2008 and 2009. We cannot guarantee that similar charges will not be incurred in the future.

- (c) This adjustment eliminates a \$3.7 million charge in 2008 related to expenses incurred in connection with our abandoned initial public offering in 2008. We do not believe that these charges are indicative of our core operating performance. We expect to incur costs in connection with this offering.
- (d) This adjustment eliminates a \$1.3 million charge attributable to a one-time settlement of claims with a subcontractor. We no longer obtain services from this subcontractor and do not expect to incur similar charges in the future.
- (e) This adjustment eliminates the impact of largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings from our ongoing operations including, among others, professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of the Chapter 11 reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting principles and the write-off of debt issuance costs. Included in reorganization items, net for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 was our predecessor's gain recognized from the effects of our reorganization proceedings. The gain results from the difference between our predecessor's carrying value of remaining pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise and the amounts to be distributed pursuant to the reorganization proceedings. The gain from the effects of the reorganization proceedings and the application of fresh-start accounting principles is comprised of the discharge of liabilities subject to compromise, net of the issuance of new common units and new warrants and the accrual of amounts to be settled in

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cash. For details regarding this adjustment, see note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus. We do not believe these items are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because they were incurred as a result of our reorganization proceedings.

- (f) This adjustment eliminates the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon consummation of the Chapter 11 reorganization.
- (g) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash equity-based compensation expenses. Although we expect to incur non-cash equity-based compensation expenses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these non-cash expenses, as supplemental information.
- (h) This adjustment eliminates the non-cash impact of amortization expense for intangible assets created as a result of the purchase accounting treatment of the Original Acquisition and other subsequent acquisitions, and from the application of fresh-start accounting in connection with the reorganization proceedings. We do not believe these non-cash amortization expenses for intangibles are indicative of our core ongoing operating performance because the assets would not have been capitalized on our balance sheet but for the application of purchase accounting or fresh-start accounting, as applicable.
- (i) This adjustment eliminates the impact of non-cash foreign currency translation associated with intercompany debt obligations and foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, as well as the cash impact of foreign currency transaction gains or losses on collection of such receivables and payment of such payables. Although we expect to incur foreign currency translation gains or losses in the future, we believe that analysts and investors will find it helpful to review our operating performance without the effects of these primarily non-cash gains or losses, as supplemental information.

Adjusted Net Income has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

Adjusted Net Income does not consider the potentially dilutive impact of issuing equity-based compensation to our management team and employees;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect the costs of holding certain assets and liabilities in foreign currencies; and

other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted Net Income differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted Net Income should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted Net Income only supplementally.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We have prepared the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information of MagnaChip for the year ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with Article II of Regulation S-X. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations is derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and gives pro forma effect to the following as if these events had occurred on January 1, 2009:

the reorganization proceedings and adoption of fresh-start reporting; and

the corporate conversion

The unaudited consolidated pro forma balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 gives effect to the corporate conversion as if it occurred on December 31, 2009.

Basis of Presentation

The following information should be read in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risk Factors, Capitalization and the audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information is not necessarily indicative of operating results or the financial position that would have been achieved if the transactions identified above had occurred on the dates indicated, nor does it purport to represent the results we will obtain in the future.

Management has prepared the accompanying unaudited pro forma balance sheet as of December 31, 2009 and consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X for inclusion in this prospectus.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial statements are those disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009.

The following summary historical and unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with Capitalization, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Reorganization Proceedings and Related Events

On June 12, 2009 MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC, along with certain of its subsidiaries, including MagnaChip Semiconductor S.A., filed a voluntary petition for relief in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. On November 9, 2009, our plan of reorganization became effective and we emerged from the reorganization proceedings.

In connection with our emergence from the reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with ASC 852, we recorded largely

non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting, the write-off of debt issuance costs and professional fees.

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In implementing fresh-start accounting, we re-measured our asset values and stated all liabilities, other than deferred taxes and severance benefits, at fair value or at present values of the amounts to be paid using appropriate market interest rates. As of October 25, 2009 the fair value of our assets and the fair value or present value of our liabilities were as follows:

	Successor October 25, 2009	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	67.6
Inventories		69.3
Other current assets		110.5
Property plant and equipment		158.4
Intangible assets		55.2
Other non-current assets		24.5
Total Assets		485.5
Liabilities:		
Current portion long term debt		0.5
Other current liabilities		123.9
Long-term debt		61.3
Other non-current liabilities		81.5
Total liabilities		267.2
Net Assets acquired	\$	218.4

The intangible assets recognized as part of fresh-start accounting and the related estimated useful lives are as follows:

Intangible Assets	Fair Value	Estimated Useful lives
Technology	\$ 14.7	1-5
Customer relationships	26.1	0.5-5
Intellectual property assets	4.7	4
In-process research and development	9.7	
Total Intangible Assets	\$ 55.2	

The adjustments made for the reorganization proceedings in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 assumes the financial effects on us resulting from the implementation of the Chapter 11 plan of reorganization and the adoption of fresh-start accounting as described above.

The Corporate Conversion

Prior to the closing of this offering, MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC will convert from a Delaware limited liability company to a Delaware corporation. The corporate conversion adjustments in the unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information for the year ended December 31, 2009 assume (a) the consummation of the corporate conversion of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and the effectiveness of our certificate of incorporation, which is expected to occur prior to the closing of this offering and (b) the automatic conversion of all of the outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for shares of our common stock at a ratio of . No U.S. federal taxable income or taxable gain is expected to be recognized by MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation as a result of our conversion from a limited liability company to a corporation.

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	Audited Historical		Unaudited	
	Successor Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	Predecessor Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	Adjustments	Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2009
	(In millions, except common unit/share data)			
Condensed Pro Forma Statements of Operations:				
Net sales	\$ 111.1	\$ 449.0	\$	\$ 560.1
Cost of sales	90.4	311.1	(22.7)(1)(2)	378.9
Gross profit	20.7	137.8		181.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14.5	56.3	0.8(1)	71.6
Research and development expenses	14.7	56.1	6.4(1)	77.3
Restructuring and impairment charges		0.4		0.4
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.6)	25.0		31.9
Interest expense, net	1.3	31.2	(23.0)(3)	9.4
Foreign currency gain, net	9.3	43.4		52.8
Reorganization items, net		804.6	(804.6)(4)	
	8.1	816.8		43.4
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(0.5)	841.8		75.2
Income tax expenses	1.9	7.3	(5)	9.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	834.5		66.0
Dividends accrued on preferred unit		6.3	(6.3)(6)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unit/share	(2.5)	828.2		66.0
Per common unit / share data:(7)				
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common unit /	(0.01)	15.65		

share Basic and diluted		
Weighted average number of		
common units/shares Basic and		
diluted	300.863	52.923

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	Audited Historical As of December 31, 2009	Unaudited Pro Forma As of December 31, 2009
	Adjustments (In millions, except common unit/share data)	
Condensed Pro Forma Balance Sheet:		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 64.9	\$ 64.9
Accounts receivables, net	74.2	74.2
Inventories, net	63.4	63.4
Other	19.5	19.5
Total current assets	222.1	222.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	156.3	156.3
Intangible assets, net	50.2	50.2
Other non-current assets	24.8	24.8
Total assets	\$ 453.3	\$ 453.3
Liabilities and Unitholders / Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 59.7	\$ 59.7
Other accounts payable	7.2	7.2
Accrued expenses	22.1	22.1
Current portion of long-term debt	0.6	0.6
Other current liabilities	3.9	3.9
Total current liabilities	93.6	93.6
Long-term borrowings	61.1	61.1
Accrued severance benefits, net	72.4	72.4
Other non-current liabilities	10.5	10.5
Total liabilities	237.6	237.6
Commitments and contingencies		
Unitholders / stockholders equity(8)		
Common units; 375,000,000 units authorized, 307,083,996 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009, actual, 0 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009, pro forma	55.1	
Common stock; shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009, actual, shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009, pro forma		

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Additional paid-in capital	168.7	
Accumulated deficit	(2.0)	(2.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(6.2)	(6.2)
Total unitholders / stockholders equity	215.7	215.7
Total liabilities and unitholders / stockholders equity	\$ 453.3	\$ 453.3

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Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information

(1) To reflect the net change in historical cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses of the predecessor company due to the application of fresh-start accounting as of January 1, 2009 which resulted in a reduction of \$13.9 million of tangible assets and an increase of \$28.3 million in intangible assets. The corresponding change in depreciation and amortization would have been a decrease in depreciation expense for tangible assets by \$7.4 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and an increase in amortization expense for intangible assets by \$9.1 million for the same period. The useful lives were determined for each tangible asset, which are depreciated on a straight-line basis and range from two to 35 years with a weighted average useful life of 14 years. Technology and customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over one-half to five years based on expected benefit periods. Patents, trademarks and property use rights are amortized on a straight-line basis over the periods of benefits for four years. The estimated useful life of tangibles and intangibles were determined based on expected benefits and/or economic availability for service periods. The aggregate depreciation and amortization expense was allocated to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses by (\$5.4) million, \$0.8 million, and \$6.4 million, respectively, in respect of the purpose of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(2) To eliminate the one-time impact on cost of sales associated with the step up of our inventory of \$17.9 million, of which \$17.2 million was charged to cost of sales during the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, applying the first in, first out method, or FIFO. This adjustment is considered a material non-recurring adjustment and as such is being eliminated from the unaudited pro forma statements of operations.

(3) To eliminate interest expense of \$21.6 million incurred on our notes of \$750.0 million and \$7.2 million incurred on the senior secured credit facility of \$95.0 million which was recognized in the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. This adjustment further eliminates the amortized debt issuance cost of \$0.8 million in relation to this indebtedness which was also recognized in the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. In addition, the pro forma adjustment assumes the outstanding new term loan of \$61.8 million was outstanding as of January 1, 2009. The resulting additional interest expense from our new term loan would have been \$6.6 million using the interest rate of 12.6%, which represents the 6 month LIBOR rate of 0.6% as of October 26, 2009, the date of our emergence from bankruptcy plus 12%. If interest rates were one eighth of a percentage point higher or lower, our pro forma interest expense would have increased or decreased respectively by \$0.03 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009.

(4) To reflect the elimination of the impact of the reorganization items, net recorded in the predecessor period in accordance with ASC 852 upon emergence from the reorganization proceedings, assumed to have occurred January 1, 2009 for the unaudited pro forma statement of operations. As such no adjustment for reorganization items should be reflected.

(5) We believe that the pro forma adjustments should not have an impact on income tax expense for 2009 due to our foreign subsidiary losses and because MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation, as converted, would not have had taxable income during 2009. With respect to taxable periods after 2009, MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation's corporate status may result in U.S. federal income tax expense.

(6) To eliminate dividends accrued on preferred units, cancelled in connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, in the amount of \$6.3 million as of October 25, 2009.

(7) Basic and diluted pro forma income per share reflects (a) the consummation of the corporate conversion of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC and the effectiveness of our certificate of incorporation, which is expected to occur prior to the closing of this offering and (b) the automatic conversion of all of the outstanding common units of

MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for shares of our common stock

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at a ratio of . The following table sets forth the computation of unaudited pro forma basic and diluted income per share:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	
	Common Units/ Shares	Earnings per Common Unit/Share
Weighted average common units basic and diluted	307,083,996	\$
Pro forma weighted average shares basic and diluted		\$

(8) To reflect the change in the capitalization structure of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC upon its conversion to a corporation by an automatic conversion of all of the outstanding common units of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for shares of our common stock at a ratio of , upon the corporate conversion.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that include risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under the heading Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry, supported by our 30-year operating history, large portfolio of approximately 3,600 novel registered and pending patents and extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise. Our business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Display Solutions products include display drivers for use in a wide range of flat panel displays and multimedia devices. Our Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and manufacturing services combined with our deep technology platform allows us to address multiple high-growth end markets and to rapidly develop and introduce new products and services in response to market demands. Our substantial manufacturing operations in Korea and design centers in Korea and Japan place us at the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We believe this enables us to quickly and efficiently respond to our customers' needs and allows us to better service and capture additional demand from existing and new customers.

To maintain and increase our profitability, we must accurately forecast trends in demand for consumer electronics products that incorporate semiconductor products we produce. We must understand our customers' needs as well the likely end market trends and demand in the markets they serve. We must balance the likely manufacturing utilization demand of our product businesses and foundry business to optimize our facilities utilization. We must also invest in relevant research and development activities and manufacturing capacity and purchase necessary materials on a timely basis to meet our customers' demand while maintaining our target margins and cash flow.

The semiconductor markets in which we participate are highly competitive. The prices of our products tend to decrease regularly over their useful lives, and such price decreases can be significant as new generations of products are introduced by us or our competitors. We strive to offset the impact of declining selling prices for existing products through cost reductions and the introduction of new products that command selling prices above the average selling price of our existing products. In addition, we seek to manage our inventories and manufacturing capacity so as to mitigate the risk of losses from product obsolescence.

Demand for our products and services is driven primarily by overall demand for consumer electronics products and can be adversely affected by periods of weak consumer spending or by market share losses by our customers. To mitigate the impact of market volatility on our business, we seek to address market segments and geographies with

higher growth rates than the overall consumer electronics industry. For example, in recent years, we have experienced increasing demand from OEMs and consumers in China and Taiwan relative to overall demand for our products and

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services. We expect to derive a meaningful portion of our growth from growing demand in such markets. We also expect that new competitors will emerge in these markets that may place increased pressure on the pricing for our products and services, but we believe that we will be able to successfully compete based upon our higher quality products and services and that the impact from the increased competition will be more than offset by increased demand arising from such markets. Further, we believe we are well-positioned competitively as a result of our long operating history, existing manufacturing capacity and our Korea-based operations.

Within our Display Solutions and Power Solutions segments, net sales are driven by design wins in which we or another company is selected by an electronics OEM or other potential customer to supply its demand for a particular product. A customer will often have more than one supplier designed in to multi-source components for a particular product line. Once designed in, we often specify the pricing of a particular product for a set period of time, with periodic discussions and renegotiations of pricing with our customers. In any given period, our net sales depend heavily upon the end-market demand for the goods in which our products are used, the inventory levels maintained by our customers and in some cases, allocation of demand for components for a particular product among selected qualified suppliers.

Within the Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business, net sales are driven by customers' decisions on which manufacturing services provider to use for a particular product. Most of our semiconductor manufacturing services customers are fabless and depend upon service providers like us to manufacture their products. A customer will often have more than one supplier of manufacturing services; however, they tend to allocate a majority of manufacturing volume to one of their suppliers. We strive to be the primary supplier of manufacturing services to our customers. Once selected as a primary supplier, we often specify the pricing of a particular service on a per wafer basis for a set period of time, with periodic discussions and renegotiations of pricing with our customers. In any given period, our net sales depend heavily upon the end-market demand for the goods in which the products we manufacture for customers are used, the inventory levels maintained by our customers and in some cases, allocation of demand for manufacturing services among selected qualified suppliers.

Our products and services require investments in capital equipment. Analog and mixed-signal manufacturing facilities and processes are typically distinguished by the design and process implementation expertise rather than the use of the most advanced equipment. As a result, our manufacturing base and strategy does not require substantial investment in leading edge process equipment, allowing us to utilize our facilities and equipment over an extended period of time with moderate required capital investments. Generally, incremental capacity expansions in our segment of the market result in more moderate industry capacity expansion as compared to leading edge processes. As a result, this market, and we, specifically, are less likely to experience significant industry overcapacity, which can cause product prices to plunge dramatically. In general, we seek to invest in manufacturing capacity that can be used for multiple high-value applications over an extended period of time. We believe this capital investment strategy enables us to optimize our capital investments and facilitates deeper and more diversified product and service offerings.

Our success going forward will depend upon our ability to adapt to future challenges such as the emergence of new competitors for our products and services or the consolidation of current competitors. Additionally, we must innovate to remain ahead of, or at least rapidly adapt to, technological breakthroughs that may lead to a significant change in the technology necessary to deliver our products and services. We believe that our established relationships and close collaboration with leading customers, such as LG Display, Sharp, and Samsung, enhance our visibility into new product opportunities, market and technology trends and improve our ability to meet these challenges successfully. In our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services business, we strive to maintain competitiveness and our position as a primary manufacturing services provider to our customers by offering high value added, unique processes, high flexibility and excellent service.

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In connection with the audits of our consolidated financial statements for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our independent registered public accounting firm has reported two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The two control deficiencies that our independent registered public accounting firm reported to our board of directors (as we then did not have a separate audit committee), are that we do not have a sufficient number of financial personnel with requisite financial accounting experience, and that our internal controls over non-routine transactions are not effective to ensure that accounting considerations are identified and appropriately recorded.

Recent Changes to Our Business

Beginning in the second half of 2008, we began to take steps to refocus our business strategy, enhance our operating efficiency and improve our cash flow and profitability. We restructured our continuing operations by reducing our cost structure, increasing our focus on our core, profitable technologies, products and customers, and implemented various initiatives to lower our manufacturing costs and improve our gross margins. In connection with these initiatives, we closed our Imaging Solutions business segment, which had been a source of substantial ongoing operating losses amounting to \$91.5 million and \$51.7 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively, and which required substantial ongoing capital investment. Our employee headcount has declined from 3,648 as of the end of July 2008 to 3,156 at the end of 2009.

On June 12, 2009, we filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in order to address the growing demands on our cash flow resulting from our long-term indebtedness. Our plan of reorganization went effective and we emerged from the reorganization proceeding on November 9, 2009. As a result of the plan of reorganization, our indebtedness was reduced from \$845.0 million immediately prior to the effectiveness of our plan of reorganization to \$61.8 million as of December 31, 2009.

During the first half of 2009, we instituted company-wide salary reductions, which resulted in one-time savings for our continuing operations during 2009 and which in turn contributed to the decrease in salaries and related expenses in 2009 relative to 2008. We reinstated salaries to prior levels in July 2009.

In connection with our emergence from reorganization proceedings, we implemented fresh-start accounting in accordance with ASC 852 governing reorganizations. We elected to adopt a convenience date of October 25, 2009 (a month end for our financial reporting purposes) for application of fresh-start accounting. In accordance with ASC 852 governing reorganizations, we recorded largely non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings including professional fees, the revaluation of assets, the effects of our reorganization plan and fresh-start accounting, and write-off of debt issuance costs.

In implementing fresh-start accounting, we re-measured our asset values and stated all liabilities, other than deferred taxes and severance benefits, at fair value or at the present values of the amounts to be paid using appropriate market interest rates. Our reorganization value was determined based on consideration of numerous factors and various valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flows, believed by management and our financial advisors to be representative of our business and industry. Information regarding the determination of the reorganization value and application of fresh-start accounting is included in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the two months ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition, under fresh-start accounting, accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income were eliminated.

Under fresh-start accounting, our inventory, net, and intangible assets, net, increased by \$17.9 million and \$28.3 million, respectively, and property, plant and equipment decreased by

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\$13.9 million, in each case to reflect the estimated fair value as of our emergence from our reorganization proceedings. As a result, our cost of sales for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included approximately \$17.2 million of additional costs from the inventory step-up. This resulted in our gross margin for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 being significantly lower than for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and prior periods. The increase in intangible assets results in higher amortization expenses following our emergence from our reorganization proceedings which are included in cost of sales, selling general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses. The decrease in property and plant and equipment results in lower depreciation expenses, which are included in cost of sales, selling general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses following our emergence from our reorganization proceedings.

As a result of the application of fresh-start accounting, our consolidated financial statements prior to and including October 25, 2009 represent the operations of our pre-reorganization predecessor company and are presented separately from the consolidated financial statements of our post-reorganization successor company. For the purposes of our discussion and analysis of our results of operations, we often refer to results of operations for 2009 on a combined basis, including both the period before (predecessor company) and after (successor company) effectiveness of the plan of reorganization. We believe this comparison provides useful information as the principal impact of the plan of reorganization was on our debt and capital structure and not on our core operations; and many of the steps taken to improve our core operations had commenced prior to the commencement of our reorganization proceedings.

Business Segments

We report in three separate business segments because we derive our revenues from three principal business lines: Display Solutions, Power Solutions, and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. We have identified these segments based on how we allocate resources and assess our performance.

Display Solutions: Our Display Solutions products include source and gate drivers and timing controllers that cover a wide range of flat panel displays used in LCD televisions and LED televisions and displays, mobile PCs and mobile communications and entertainment devices. Our display solutions support the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as LTPS and AMOLED, as well as high-volume display technologies such as TFT.

Power Solutions: Our Power Solutions segment produces power management semiconductor products including discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. These products include MOSFETs, LED drivers, DC-DC converters, analog switches and linear regulators, such as low-dropout regulators, or LDOs. Our power solutions products are designed for applications such as mobile phones, LCD televisions, and desktop computers, and allow electronics manufacturers to achieve specific design goals of high efficiency and low standby power consumption. Going forward, we expect to continue to expand our power management product portfolio.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services: Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services to fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. We manufacture wafers based on our customers' product designs. We do not market these products directly to end customers but rather supply manufactured wafers and products to our customers to market to their end customers. We offer approximately 200 process flows to our manufacturing services customers. We also often partner with key customers to jointly develop or customize specialized processes that enable our customers to improve their products and allow us to develop unique manufacturing expertise. Our manufacturing services are targeted at customers who require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies

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such as high voltage CMOS, embedded memory and power. These customers typically serve high-growth and high-volume applications in the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Additional Business Metrics Evaluated by Management

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income

We use the terms Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income throughout this prospectus. Adjusted EBITDA, as we define it, is a non-GAAP measure. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes excluding (i) depreciation and amortization associated with continuing operations, (ii) interest expense, net, (iii) income tax expense, (iv) restructuring and impairment charges, (v) other restructuring charges, (vi) abandoned IPO expenses, (vii) subcontractor claim settlement, (viii) reorganization items, net, (ix) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start inventory accounting step-up, (x) equity-based compensation expense, and (xi) foreign currency gain (loss), net. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income (loss) less income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes excluding (i) restructuring and impairment charges, (ii) other restructuring charges, (iii) reorganization items, net, (iv) the increase in cost of sales resulting from the fresh-start inventory accounting step-up, (v) equity-based compensation expense, (vi) amortization of intangibles, and (vii) foreign currency gain (loss).

We present Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance because:

Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that may be either one time or recurring that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance;

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry;

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted EBITDA; and

we believe that Adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to companies in our industry.

We use Adjusted Net Income for a number of reasons, including:

we use Adjusted Net Income in communications with our board of directors concerning our consolidated financial performance;

we believe that Adjusted Net Income is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry; and

we anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations after we are public will include Adjusted Net Income.

In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are not measures defined in accordance with GAAP and should not be construed as an alternative to operating income, cash flows from operating activities or net

income (loss), as determined in accordance with GAAP. For additional information regarding how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, please see Prospectus Summary Summary Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data.

On a pro forma basis, our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$98.7 million and \$53.0 million, respectively. Our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$59.8 million and a loss of

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\$71.7 million, respectively. This improvement resulted from the appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar as described below, our restructuring efforts and improvements in market conditions.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Net Sales. We derive a majority of our sales (net of sales returns and allowances) from three reportable segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our product inventory is primarily located in Korea and is available for drop shipment globally. Outside of Korea, we maintain limited product inventory, and our sales representatives generally relay orders to our factories in Korea for fulfillment. We have strategically located our sales and technical support offices near concentrations of major customers. Our sales offices are located in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China, the United Kingdom and the United States. Our network of authorized agents and distributors consists of agents in the United States and Europe and distributors and agents in the Asia Pacific region. Our net sales from All other consist principally of rental income and, for 2007 and to a limited extent in 2008, semiconductor processing services for one customer where we completed a limited number of process steps, rather than the entire production process, which we refer to as unit processing.

We recognize revenue when risk and reward of ownership passes to the customer either upon shipment, upon product delivery at the customer's location or upon customer acceptance, depending on the terms of the arrangement. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we sold products to over 185 customers, and our net sales to our ten largest customers represented approximately 69% of our aggregate 2009 net sales. We have a combined production capacity of over 131,000 eight-inch equivalent semiconductor wafers per month. We believe our large-scale, cost-effective fabrication facilities enable us to rapidly adjust our production levels to meet shifts in demand by our end customers.

Gross Profit. Our overall gross profit generally fluctuates as a result of changes in overall sales volumes and in the average selling prices of our products and services. Other factors that influence our gross profit include changes in product mix, the introduction of new products and services and subsequent generations of existing products and services, shifts in the utilization of our manufacturing facilities and the yields achieved by our manufacturing operations, changes in material, labor and other manufacturing costs and variation in depreciation expense.

Average Selling Prices. Average selling prices for our products tend to be highest at the time of introduction of new products which utilize the latest technology and tend to decrease over time as such products mature in the market and are replaced by next generation products. We strive to offset the impact of declining selling prices for existing products through our product development activities and by introducing new products that command selling prices above the average selling price of our existing products. In addition, we seek to manage our inventories and manufacturing capacity so as to preclude losses from product and productive capacity obsolescence.

Material Costs. Our cost of sales consists of costs of raw materials, such as silicon wafers, chemicals, gases and tape, packaging supplies, equipment maintenance and depreciation expenses. We use processes that require specialized raw materials, such as silicon wafers, that are generally available from a limited number of suppliers. If demand increases or supplies decrease, the costs of our raw materials could significantly increase.

Labor Costs. A significant portion of our employees are located in Korea. Under Korean labor laws, most employees and certain executive officers with one or more years of service are entitled to severance benefits upon the termination of their employment based on their length of service and rate of pay. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 98% of our employees were eligible for severance benefits. We have in the past implemented temporary reductions in salaries to manage through downturns in the industry. We expect to and have reversed such temporary reductions when business conditions improve.

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Depreciation Expense. We periodically evaluate the carrying values of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, as well as the related depreciation periods. At December 31, 2009, we depreciated our property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of our assets. Depreciation rates vary from 30-40 years on buildings to five years for certain equipment and assets. Our evaluation of carrying values is based on various analyses including cash flow and profitability projections. If our projections indicate that future undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying values of the related long-lived assets, the carrying value of the assets is impaired and will be reduced, with the reduction charged to expense so that the carrying value is equal to fair value.

Selling Expenses. We sell our products worldwide through a direct sales force as well as a network of sales agents and representatives to OEMs, including major branded customers and contract manufacturers, and indirectly through distributors. Selling expenses consist primarily of the personnel costs for the members of our direct sales force, a network of sales representatives and other costs of distribution. Personnel costs include base salary, benefits and incentive compensation. As incentive compensation is tied to various net sales goals, it will increase or decrease with net sales.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses consist of the costs of various corporate operations, including finance, legal, human resources and other administrative functions. These expenses primarily consist of payroll-related expenses, consulting and other professional fees and office facility-related expenses. Historically, our selling, general and administrative expenses have remained relatively constant as a percentage of net sales, and we expect this trend to continue in the future.

Research and Development. The rapid technological change and product obsolescence that characterize our industry require us to make continuous investments in research and development. Product development time frames vary but, in general, we incur research and development costs one to two years before generating sales from the associated new products. These expenses include personnel costs for members of our engineering workforce, cost of photomasks, silicon wafers and other non-recurring engineering charges related to product design. Additionally, we develop base-line process technology through experimentation and through the design and use of characterization wafers that help achieve commercially feasible yields for new products. The majority of research and development expenses are for process development that serves as a common technology platform for all of our product segments. Consequently, we do not allocate these expenses to individual segments. Although our research and development expenses declined significantly from 2008 to 2009, we expect such expenses to increase in 2010 and future periods and to remain a relatively constant percentage of our net sales as we continue to increase our investments in research and development to develop additional products and expand our business.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. We evaluate the recoverability of certain long-lived assets on a periodic basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In our efforts to improve our overall profitability in future periods, we have closed or otherwise impaired, and may in the future close or impair, facilities that are underutilized and that are no longer aligned with our long-term business goals. For example, in 2007 we closed our five-inch fabrication facilities in Gumi, Korea and in 2008 we discontinued our Imaging Solutions business segment.

Interest Expense, Net. Our interest expense is incurred under the Predecessor Company's senior secured credit facility, the Predecessor Company's second priority senior secured notes and senior subordinated notes and the Successor Company's new term loan under the Successor Company. Our new term loan bears interest at six-month LIBOR plus 12%, and was minimally offset by interest income on cash balances. As a result of our reorganization, we expect that our interest expense will decrease in amount and as a percentage of net sales relative to historical periods.

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Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates on Reported Results of Operations. Historically, a portion of our revenues and greater than the majority of our operating expenses and costs of sales have been denominated in non-U.S. currencies, principally the Korean won, and we expect that this will remain true in the future. Because we report our results of operations in U.S. dollars, changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar could materially impact our reported results of operations and distort period to period comparisons. In particular, because of the difference in the amount of our consolidated revenues and expenses that are in U.S. dollars relative to Korean won, depreciation in the U.S. dollar relative to the Korean won could result in a material increase in reported costs relative to revenues, and therefore could cause our profit margins and operating income (loss) from continuing operations to appear to decline materially, particularly relative to prior periods. The converse is true if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate relative to the Korean won. As a result of such foreign currency fluctuations, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and results of operations. In addition, to the extent that fluctuations in currency exchange rates cause our results of operations to differ from our expectations or the expectations of our investors, the trading price of our stock could be adversely affected.

For periods ending on or prior to October 25, 2009, we converted our non-U.S. revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars based on cumulative average exchange rates over the periods presented. Beginning on October 25, 2009, we convert our non-U.S. revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars based on monthly average exchange rates. The following table provides the cumulative average exchange rates that we used to convert Korean won into U.S. dollars for each of the periods ending on our prior to October 25, 2009, as well as the monthly average exchange rates used for the two months ended December 31, 2009:

Period	Rate
Year ended December 31, 2007	928:1
Year ended December 31, 2008	1,098:1
Ten months ended October 25, 2009	1,302:1
Two months ended December 31, 2009	
November	1,172:1
December	1,165:1

As a result of the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar from 2007 to 2008 and from 2008 to 2009, foreign currency fluctuations generally had a materially beneficial impact on our reported profit margins and operating income (loss) from continuing operations for such periods.

From time to time, we may engage in exchange rate hedging activities in an effort to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. For example, in January 2010 our Korean subsidiary entered into foreign currency option and forward contracts in order to mitigate a portion of the impact of U.S. dollar-Korean won exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results. These option and forward contracts require us to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars and provide us the option to sell specified notional amounts in U.S. dollars during each month of 2010 commencing February 2010 to our counterparty, in each case, in exchange for Korean won at specified fixed exchange rates. Obligations under these foreign currency option and forward contracts must be cash collateralized if our exposure exceeds certain specified thresholds. These option and forward contracts may be terminated by the counterparty in a number of circumstances, including if our long-term debt rating falls below B-/B3 or if our total cash and cash equivalents is less than \$12.5 million at the end of a fiscal quarter. For further information regarding the derivative financial instruments, see note 27 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 elsewhere in this prospectus.

Foreign Currency Gain or Loss. Foreign currency translation gains or losses on transactions by us or our subsidiaries in a currency other than our or our subsidiaries' functional currency are

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included in our statements of operations as a component of other income (expense). A substantial portion of this net foreign currency gain or loss relates to non-cash translation gain or loss related to the principal balance of intercompany borrowings at our Korean subsidiary that are denominated in U.S. dollars. This gain or loss results from fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Korean won and U.S. dollar.

Income Taxes. We record our income taxes in each of the tax jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves using an asset and liability approach whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for differences in the financial reporting bases and tax bases of our assets and liabilities. We exercise significant management judgment in determining our provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities. We periodically evaluate our deferred tax assets to ascertain whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Our income tax expense has been low in absolute dollars and as a percentage of net sales principally due to the availability of tax loss carry-forwards and we expect such rate to remain low for at least the next few years.

Our operations are subject to income and transaction taxes in Korea and in multiple foreign jurisdictions. Significant estimates and judgments are required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. Some of these estimates are based on interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations. The ultimate amount of tax liability may be uncertain as a result.

Capital Expenditures. We invest in manufacturing equipment, software design tools and other tangible and intangible assets for capacity expansion and technology improvement. Capacity expansions and technology improvements typically occur in anticipation of seasonal increases in demand. We typically pay for capital expenditures in partial installments with portions due on order, delivery and final acceptance.

Inventories. We monitor our inventory levels in light of product development changes and market expectations. We may be required to take additional charges for quantities in excess of demand, cost in excess of market value and product age. Our analysis may take into consideration historical usage, expected demand, anticipated sales price, new product development schedules, the effect new products might have on the sales of existing products, product age, customer design activity, customer concentration and other factors. These forecasts require us to estimate our ability to predict demand for current and future products and compare those estimates with our current inventory levels and inventory purchase commitments. Our forecasts for our inventory may differ from actual inventory use.

Principles of Consolidation. Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our company and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Segments. We operate in three segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Power Solutions segment began to generate net sales in the second quarter of 2008. Net sales and gross profit for the All other category primarily relate to certain business activities that do not constitute operating or reportable segments.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information related to our operations, expressed in U.S. dollars and as a percentage of our net sales:

	Successor Company		Ten-Month Period Ended		Predecessor Company			
	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009		October 25, 2009		2008		Years Ended December 31, 2007	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
	(In millions)							
Consolidated statements of operations data:								
Net sales	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ 709.5	100.0%
Cost of sales	90.4	81.4	311.1	69.3	445.3	74.0	578.9	81.6
Gross profit	20.7	18.6	137.8	30.7	156.4	26.0	130.7	18.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14.5	13.1	56.3	12.5	81.3	13.5	82.7	11.7
Research and development expenses	14.7	13.3	56.1	12.5	89.5	14.9	90.8	12.8
Restructuring and impairment charges			0.4	0.1	13.4	2.2	12.1	1.7
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.6)	(7.7)	25.0	5.6	(27.7)	(4.6)	(54.9)	(7.7)
Interest expense, net	1.3	1.1	31.2	6.9	76.1	12.7	60.3	8.5
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	9.3	8.4	43.4	9.7	(210.4)	(35.0)	(4.7)	(0.7)
Reorganization items, net			804.6	179.2				
	8.1	7.3	816.8	181.9	(286.5)	(47.6)	(65.0)	(9.2)
Income (loss) continuing	(0.5)	(0.5)	841.8	187.5	(314.3)	(52.2)	(120.0)	(16.9)

operations before income taxes								
Income tax expenses	1.9	1.8	7.3	1.6	11.6	1.9	8.8	1.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	(2.2)	834.5	185.9	(325.8)	(54.2)	(128.8)	(18.2)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.5	0.5	6.6	1.5	(91.5)	(15.2)	(51.7)	(7.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ (2.0)	(1.8)%	\$ 841.1	187.3%	\$ (417.3)	(69.4)%	\$ (180.6)	(25.4)%
Net Sales:								
Display Solutions	\$ 51.0	46.0%	\$ 231.9	51.6%	\$ 304.1	50.5%	\$ 331.7	46.7%
Power Solutions	4.7	4.3	7.6	1.7	5.4	0.9		
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	54.8	49.3	206.7	46.0	287.1	47.7	321.0	45.2
All other	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.6	5.0	0.8	56.8	8.0
	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ 709.5	100.0%

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The following table sets forth consolidated results of operations for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008:

	Successor Company		Predecessor Company				Change Amount
	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009		Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	
	(In millions)						
Net sales	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ (41.6)
Cost of sales	90.4	81.4	311.1	69.3	445.3	74.0	(43.7)
Gross profit	20.7	18.6	137.8	30.7	156.4	26.0	2.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14.5	13.1	56.3	12.5	81.3	13.5	(10.5)
Research and development expenses	14.7	13.3	56.1	12.5	89.5	14.9	(18.6)
Restructuring and impairment charges			0.4	0.1	13.4	2.2	(12.9)
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(8.6)	(7.7)	25.0	5.6	(27.7)	(4.6)	44.1
Interest expense, net	1.3	1.1	31.2	6.9	76.1	12.7	(43.7)
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	9.3	8.4	43.4	9.7	(210.4)	(35.0)	263.2
Reorganization items, net			804.6	179.2			804.6
	8.1	7.3	816.8	181.9	(286.5)	(47.6)	1,111.5
Income (loss) continuing operations before income taxes	(0.5)	(0.5)	841.8	187.5	(314.3)	(52.2)	1,155.5
Income tax expenses	1.9	1.8	7.3	1.6	11.6	1.9	(2.3)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2.5)	(2.2)	834.5	185.9	(325.8)	(54.2)	1,157.9
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	0.5	0.5	6.6	1.5	(91.5)	(15.2)	98.6

Net income (loss) \$ (2.0) (1.8)% \$ 841.1 187.3% \$ (417.3) (69.4)% \$ 1,256.4

Net Sales

	Successor Company Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009		Predecessor Company Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009				Year Ended December 31, 2008		Change Amount
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount		
	(In millions)								
Display Solutions	\$ 51.0	46.0%	\$ 231.9	51.6%	\$ 304.1	50.5%	\$ (21.2)		
Power Solutions	4.7	4.3	7.6	1.7	5.4	0.9	6.9		
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	54.8	49.3	206.7	46.0	287.1	47.7	(25.7)		
All other	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.6	5.0	0.8	(1.7)		
	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ (41.6)		

Net sales were \$111.1 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$449.0 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$560.1 million in aggregate, a

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\$41.6 million, or 6.9%, decrease, compared to \$601.7 million in 2008. Net sales generated in our three operating segments during 2009 in aggregate were \$556.7 million, a decrease of \$39.9 million, or 6.7%, from 2008, due to the worldwide economic slowdown that resulted in lower consumer demand, fewer new customer additions and new product introductions, fewer design wins and the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar. Among our segments, net sales decreased for our Display Solutions and our Semiconductor Manufacturing Service segments which was offset in part by an increase in net sales from our Power Solutions segment.

Display Solutions. Net sales from Display Solutions were \$51.0 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$231.9 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$282.9 million in aggregate, a \$21.2 million, or 7.0%, decrease from \$304.1 million for 2008. The decrease resulted from a 24.9% decrease in average selling prices, primarily from display driver products for LCD televisions, PC monitors and mobile devices. The reduction in average selling prices in 2009 resulted in part from reduced demand for consumer electronics products generally, and new products in particular, during the first half of 2009 as a result of the worldwide economic slowdown. These decreases in average selling prices were partially offset by a 24.6% increase in sales volume. Volume increased in the second half of 2009 as the consumer electronics industry began to recover from the economic slowdown.

Power Solutions. Net sales from Power Solutions were \$4.7 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$7.6 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$12.4 million in aggregate, a \$6.9 million, or 127.6%, increase from \$5.4 million for 2008. The increase resulted from a 221.3% increase in sales volume, most of which was attributable to higher demand for MOSFET products driven by our existing and new customers. We were able to attract new customers, largely due to MOSFET products utilized in high voltage technologies and computing solutions.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales from Semiconductor Manufacturing Services were \$54.8 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$206.7 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$261.4 million in aggregate, a \$25.7 million, or 8.9%, decrease compared to net sales of \$287.1 million for 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a 0.5% decrease in sales volume and 3.4% decrease in average selling price of eight-inch equivalent wafers given decreased market demand for such products.

All other. Net sales from All other were \$0.5 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$2.8 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$3.3 million in aggregate compared to \$5.0 million for 2008. This decrease of \$1.7 million, or 33.6%, resulted from lower rental income due to the relocation of one of the lessees of one of our buildings.

Table of Contents**Net Sales by Geographic Region**

The following table sets forth our net sales by geographic region and the percentage of total net sales represented by each geographic region for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009, the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008:

	Successor Company		Predecessor Company				
	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	% of net sales	Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	% of net sales	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% of net sales	Change
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount
	(In millions)						
Korea	\$ 62.2	56.0%	\$ 244.3	54.4%	\$ 301.0	50.0%	\$ 5.5
Asia Pacific	25.6	23.0	116.9	26.0	144.5	24.0	(2.0)
Japan	6.5	5.8	31.6	7.0	79.9	13.3	(41.8)
North America	14.9	13.4	48.5	10.8	61.3	10.2	2.0
Europe	1.9	1.7	7.7	1.7	14.9	2.5	(5.4)
	\$ 111.1	100.0%	\$ 449.0	100.0%	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ (41.6)

Net sales in Japan in 2009 declined as a percentage of total net sales principally as a result of declines in customer sales relating to electronic games due to the overall slowness in that market.

Gross Profit

	Successor Company		Predecessor Company				
	Two-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009	% of net sales	Ten-Month Period Ended October 25, 2009	% of net sales	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% of net sales	Change
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount
	(In millions)						
Display Solutions	\$ 8.7	17.1%	\$ 61.8	26.6%	\$ 57.4	18.9%	\$ 13.1
Power Solutions	0.7	15.5	1.4	18.8	(4.3)	(78.6)	6.4
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	10.7	19.5	71.8	34.8	98.4	34.3	(15.9)
All other	0.5	100.0	2.8	100.0	4.9	97.3	(1.6)

\$ 20.7 18.6% \$ 137.8 30.7% \$ 156.4 26.0% \$ 2.1

Total gross profit was \$20.7 million for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 and \$137.8 million for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009, or \$158.5 million in aggregate as compared to \$156.4 million for 2008, a \$2.1 million, or 1.3%, increase. Gross margin, or gross profit as a percentage of net sales, in 2009 was 28.3%, an increase of 2.3% from 26.0% for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase in gross margin was attributable to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar with respect to our costs of sales and an overall decrease in unit costs. These increases were partially offset by lower average selling prices and the impact of a \$17.2 million increase in our cost of sales as a result of the write-up of our inventory in accordance with the principles of fresh-start accounting upon the consummation of our reorganization proceedings. The decreases in unit costs were driven by the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, reduced depreciation expenses, lower overhead costs on a per unit basis and a decline in materials

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prices. Gross margin for the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 was 18.6% as compared to 30.7% for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009. Gross margin was higher in the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 compared to the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 principally due to a \$17.2 million one-time impact on cost of sales which is recorded in the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 associated with the step up of our inventory as a result of adoption of fresh-start accounting. As of December 31, 2009, \$0.7 million of the total increase in inventory valuation remained. We expect to include the remaining increase in inventory valuation in cost of sales for the quarter ending March 31, 2010. As a result, we expect gross margin in future periods to return to historical levels, excluding foreign currency fluctuation impacts.

Display Solutions. Gross margin for Display Solutions for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 improved to 24.9% compared to 18.9% for the year ended December 31, 2008 due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, a decrease in unit costs that resulted from an increase in overall production volume which offset lower average selling prices and the impact of the write-up of our inventory in accordance with fresh-start accounting.

Power Solutions. Gross margin for Power Solutions for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 improved to 17.5% compared to (78.6)% for the year ended December 31, 2008 due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, increased volume and decreases in unit costs offset by the write-up of our inventory in accordance with fresh-start accounting. Unit cost reductions were primarily driven by our ability to spread depreciation expenses over an increased number of units resulting from a 221.3% increase in sales volume. Gross margin was negative in 2008 as we first began operating the segment in late 2007 and had not yet achieved sales volumes required to generate a positive gross margin.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Gross margin for Semiconductor Manufacturing Services decreased to 31.6% in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 from 34.3% in the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to an overall decrease in production volume and average selling prices.

All other. Gross margin for All other for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 increased to 100.0% from 97.3% for the year ended December 31, 2008. All net sales included in All other in 2009 represent rent revenues for which there is no cost of sales. For 2008, All other included limited revenue from unit processing which resulted in a gross margin of 97.3%.

Operating Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$70.8 million, or 12.6%, of net sales for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$81.3 million, or 13.5%, for 2008. The decrease of \$10.5 million, or 12.9%, from the prior-year period was attributable to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, a reduction in headcount and a short-term decrease in salaries and related expenses in connection with our cost-reduction efforts in 2009 as well as a decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses of \$6.5 million. These decreases were partially offset by a \$3.0 million increase in outside service expenses.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were \$70.9 million, a decrease of \$18.6 million, or 20.8%, from \$89.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease was due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, a \$5.2 million decrease in salaries and related expenses due to lower headcount and our short-term decrease in salaries. Through our cost reduction initiatives, material costs decreased by \$5.3 million and outside service fees decreased by \$3.8 million. The remaining decrease in research and development expenses was attributable to reductions in various overhead expenses. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales were 12.7% in 2009, compared to

14.9% in 2008.

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Restructuring and Impairment Charges. Restructuring and impairment charges decreased by \$12.9 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Restructuring charges of \$0.4 million recorded in the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 were related to the closure of one of our research and development facilities in Japan. Restructuring charges of \$13.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 reflected an impairment charge of \$14.2 million as a result of the significant reduction in net sales attributable to our Display Solutions products, offset in part by an \$0.9 million reversal of unused accrued restructuring charges from prior periods.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Expense, net. Net interest expense was \$32.4 million during the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$43.7 million compared to \$76.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Interest expense was incurred under our \$750 million principal amount of notes and our senior secured credit facility. From June 12, 2009, the date of our initial reorganization filing, to October 25, 2009, we did not accrue interest expenses related to our notes, which were categorized as liabilities subject to compromise. Upon our emergence from our reorganization proceedings, our \$750.0 million notes were discharged pursuant to the reorganization plan. Net interest expense in 2008 included a write-off of remaining debt issuance costs of \$12.3 million related to our notes since we were not compliant with certain financial covenants under the terms of our notes and therefore, amounts outstanding were reclassified as current portion of long-term debt in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2008.

Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), net. Net foreign currency gain for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 was \$52.8 million, compared to net foreign exchange loss of \$210.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. A substantial portion of our net foreign currency gain or loss is non-cash translation gain or loss recorded for intercompany borrowings at our Korean subsidiary and is affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency translation gain from the intercompany borrowings was included in determining our consolidated net income since the intercompany borrowings were not considered long-term investments in nature because management intended to repay these intercompany borrowings at their respective maturity dates. The Korean won to U.S. dollar exchange rates were 1,167.6:1 and 1,262.0:1 using the first base rate as of December 31, 2009 as quoted by the Korea Exchange Bank and the noon buying rate in effect as of December 31, 2008 as quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, respectively. The exchange rate quotation from the Federal Reserve Bank was available on or before December 31, 2008.

Reorganization items, net. Net reorganization gain of \$804.6 million in the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 represents the impact of non-cash reorganization income and expense items directly associated with our reorganization proceedings and primarily reflects the discharge of liabilities of \$798.0 million. Net reorganization gain also includes professional fees, the revaluation of assets and the write-off of debt issuance costs. These items are related primarily to our reorganization proceedings, and are not the result of our current operations. Accordingly, we do not expect these items to continue on an ongoing basis. Further information on reorganization related items is discussed in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Income Tax Expenses

Income Tax Expenses. Income tax expenses for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were \$9.2 million, compared to income tax expenses of \$11.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Income tax expense for 2009 was comprised of \$6.7 million of withholding taxes mostly paid on intercompany interest payments, \$0.8 million of current income taxes incurred in various jurisdictions in which we operate and a \$1.7 million income tax effect from the change of

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deferred tax assets. Due to the uncertainty of the utilization of foreign tax credits, we did not recognize these withholding taxes as deferred tax assets.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax

Income from discontinued operations, net of taxes. During 2008, we closed our Imaging Solutions business segment, recognizing a net loss of \$91.5 million from discontinued operations, of which \$15.9 million was from negative gross margin, \$37.5 million was from research and development cost and \$34.2 million was attributable to restructuring and impairment charges incurred during the third quarter of 2008. During the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, we recognized net income of \$7.1 million relating to our discontinued operations, largely due to the sale of patents related to our closed Imaging Solutions business segment, which resulted in a \$8.3 million gain.

Results of Operations Comparison of Years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007

The following table sets forth consolidated results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company		Change Amount
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount (In millions)	% of net sales	
Net sales	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ 709.5	100.0%	\$ (107.8)
Cost of sales	445.3	74.0	578.9	81.6	(133.6)
Gross profit	156.4	26.0	130.7	18.4	25.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	81.3	13.5	82.7	11.7	(1.4)
Research and development expenses	89.5	14.9	90.8	12.8	(1.4)
Restructuring and impairment charges	13.4	2.2	12.1	1.7	1.3
Operating income (loss) from continuing operations	(27.7)	(4.6)	(54.9)	(7.7)	27.2
Interest expense, net	76.1	12.7	60.3	8.5	15.8
Foreign currency gain (loss), net	(210.4)	(35.0)	(4.7)	(0.7)	(205.7)
	(286.5)	(47.6)	(65.0)	(9.2)	(221.5)
Income (loss) continuing operations before income taxes	(314.3)	(52.2)	(120.0)	(16.9)	(194.3)
Income tax expenses	11.6	1.9	8.8	1.2	2.8
Income (loss) from continuing operations,	(325.8)	(54.2)	(128.8)	(18.2)	(197.0)
	(91.5)	(15.2)	(51.7)	(7.3)	(39.7)

Income (loss) from discontinued
operations, net of taxes

Net income (loss)	\$ (417.3)	(69.4)%	\$ (180.6)	(25.4)%	\$ (236.7)
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	Predecessor Company		Predecessor Company		Change Amount
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% of Total	Year Ended December 31, 2007	% of total	
	Amount		Amount (In millions)		
Display Solutions	\$ 304.1	50.5%	\$ 331.7	46.7%	\$ (27.6)
Power Solutions	5.4	0.9			5.4
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	287.1	47.7	321.0	45.2	(33.9)
All other	5.0	0.8	56.8	8.0	(51.8)
	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ 709.5	100.0%	\$ (107.8)

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008 decreased \$107.8 million, or 15.2%, compared to 2007. Net sales generated in our three operating segments during the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$596.6 million, a decrease of \$56.1 million, or 8.6%, from the net sales for 2007, primarily due to a \$27.6 million, or 8.3%, decrease in net sales from our Display Solutions segment and a \$33.9 million, or 10.6%, decrease in net sales from our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment. Net sales from All other decreased \$51.8 million, or 91.2%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. Our Korean-based net sales were also impacted by the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar.

Display Solutions. Net sales from our Display Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$304.1 million, a \$27.6 million, or 8.3%, decrease, from \$331.7 million for 2007. The decrease resulted primarily from a 15.6% decline in average selling prices which was due to a higher percentage of our net sales of products with lower sales prices.

Power Solutions. Net sales from our Power Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$5.4 million. No sales occurred for the year ended December 31, 2007 as our Power Solutions segment was launched in late 2007 and did not start making sales until 2008.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Net sales from our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$287.1 million, a \$33.9 million, or 10.6%, decrease compared to net sales of \$321.0 million for 2007. This decrease was primarily due to a 5.5% decrease in average selling prices and 3.0% decrease in sales volume. During the fourth quarter of 2008 our net sales were adversely impacted by the worldwide economic slowdown.

All other. Net sales from All other for 2008 were \$5.0 million compared to \$56.8 million for 2007. This decrease of \$51.8 million, or 91.2%, represents the revenue decrease from our unit processing services as such services were no longer required by our sole customer for the service.

Table of Contents**Net Sales by Geographic Region**

The following table sets forth our net sales by geographic region and the percentage of total net sales represented by each geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007:

	Predecessor Company				Change Amount
	Year Ended		Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007		
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	
(In millions)					
Korea	\$ 301.0	50.0%	\$ 404.3	57.0%	(103.3)
Asia Pacific	144.5	24.0	155.5	21.9	(11.0)
Japan	79.9	13.3	71.2	10.0	8.7
North America	61.3	10.2	58.5	8.2	2.8
Europe	14.9	2.5	20.0	2.8	(5.1)
Total net revenues	\$ 601.7	100.0%	\$ 709.5	100.0%	(107.8)

Net sales in Korea in 2008 declined as a percentage of total net sales, principally due to reduced revenue from unit processing services and the overall slowness in the semiconductor manufacturing market. The sales were also affected by lower demand for large display driver products.

Gross Profit

	Predecessor Company				Change Amount
	Year Ended		Year Ended		
	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007		
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	
(In millions)					
Display Solutions	\$ 57.4	18.9%	\$ 41.5	12.5%	\$ 15.9
Power Solutions	(4.3)	(78.6)			(4.3)
Semiconductor Manufacturing Services	98.4	34.3	67.1	20.9	31.3
All other	4.9	97.3	22.0	38.7	(17.1)
	\$ 156.4	26.0%	\$ 130.7	18.4%	\$ 25.8

Total gross profit increased \$25.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 19.7%, compared to the gross profit generated for the year ended December 31, 2007. Gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 26.0% of net sales, an increase of 7.6% from 18.4% for the year ended December 31, 2007. This increase in gross margin was attributable to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and an overall decrease in unit costs which offset lower average sales prices. The decreases in unit costs were primarily driven by reduced depreciation expenses, lower overhead costs on a per unit basis and a decline in materials prices.

Display Solutions. Gross margin for our Display Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased to 18.9% compared to 12.5% for 2007. This increase was due to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and to a decrease in cost of sales resulting from an overall decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses which offset lower average sales prices.

Power Solutions. Gross margin for our Power Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2008 was (78.6)%. This negative gross margin was due to high fixed production costs

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per unit resulting from low production volume as we commenced sales in our Power Solutions segment in 2008.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Gross margin for our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment increased to 34.3% in the year ended December 31, 2008 from 20.9% for 2007. This increase was due to a decrease in cost of sales, resulting from the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, an overall decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses and an increase in production volume.

All other. Gross margin for All other for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased to 97.3% from 38.7% for 2007. The improvement was primarily attributable to a decrease in sales volume for unit processing while rental revenue, for which there are no allocated cost of sales, remained comparable to the prior year.

Operating Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses were \$81.3 million, or 13.5%, of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$82.7 million, or 11.7%, for 2007. The decrease of \$1.4 million, or 1.7%, was attributable to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, a decrease in salaries, and a decrease in depreciation and amortization expenses of \$6.2 million. These decreases were partially offset by a \$6.9 million increase in outside service fees.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$89.5 million, a decrease of \$1.4 million, or 1.5%, from \$90.8 million for 2007. This decrease was attributable to the depreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and to decreases in overhead expenses.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges. Restructuring and impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2008 included an impairment charge of \$14.2 million related to our Display Solutions segment. During the three months ended July 1, 2007, we recognized \$2.0 million of restructuring accruals related to the closure of our five-inch wafer fabrication facilities, including termination benefits and other associated costs. Through the first quarter of 2008, actual payments of \$1.1 million were charged against the restructuring accruals. As of March 30, 2008, the restructuring activities were substantially completed and we reversed \$0.9 million of unused restructuring accruals.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, we recognized restructuring and impairment charges of \$12.1 million, which consisted of \$10.1 million of impairment charges and \$2.0 million of restructuring charges. The impairment charges recorded related to the closure of our five-inch wafer fabrication facility.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest Expense, net. Net interest expense was \$76.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$60.3 million for 2007. Interest expense was incurred to service our notes and our senior secured credit facility. At December 31, 2008, the notes and our senior secured credit facility bore interest at a weighted average interest rate of 7.14% and 7.90%, respectively. The increase in net interest expense was mainly due to a write-off of remaining debt issuance costs of \$12.3 million related to our notes as of December 31, 2008 since we were not in compliance with certain financial covenants under the terms of our notes and therefore, amounts outstanding were reclassified as current in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2008.

Foreign Currency Gain (Loss), net. Net foreign currency loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$210.4 million, compared to net foreign exchange loss of \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. A substantial portion of our net foreign currency gain or loss is non-cash translation gain or loss recorded for intercompany borrowings at our Korean subsidiary and is affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Korean won and the U.S. dollar. Foreign

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currency translation gain from the intercompany borrowings was included in determining our consolidated net income since the intercompany borrowings were not considered long-term investments in nature because management intended to repay these intercompany borrowings at their respective maturity dates. The Korean won to U.S. dollar exchange rates were 1,262.0:1 and 935.8:1 using the noon buying rate in effect as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively, as quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Income Tax Expenses

Income Tax Expenses. Income tax expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$11.6 million, compared to income tax expenses of \$8.8 million for 2007. Income tax expenses for 2008 were comprised of \$6.1 million of withholding taxes mostly paid on intercompany interest payments, \$4.0 million of current income taxes incurred in various jurisdictions in which we operate and a \$1.5 million income tax effect from a change of deferred tax assets. Due to the uncertainty of the utilization of foreign tax credits, we did not recognize these withholding taxes as deferred tax assets.

Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax

Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes. During 2008, we closed our Imaging Solutions business segment that was classified as a discontinued operation, recognizing net losses of \$91.5 million and \$51.7 million from discontinued operations for 2008 and for 2007, respectively. Of the recorded net loss of \$91.5 million in 2008, \$15.9 million was from negative gross margin, \$37.5 million was from research and development costs and \$34.2 million was attributable to restructuring and impairment charges incurred during the third quarter of 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal capital requirements are to invest in research and development and capital equipment, to make debt service payments and to fund working capital needs.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, our cash flows from operations and our financing activities, including a portion of the net proceeds from this offering. Although we currently anticipate these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to meet our cash needs through the next twelve months, we may require or choose to obtain additional financing. Our ability to obtain financing will depend, among other things, on our business plans, operating performance, and the condition of the capital markets at the time we seek financing. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of our common stock, and our stockholders may experience dilution. If we need to raise additional funds in the future and are unable to do so or obtain additional financing on acceptable terms in the future, it is possible we would have to limit certain planned activities including sales and marketing and research and development activities. As of December 31, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$64.9 million, a \$49.1 million increase from \$15.8 million in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash as of December 31, 2008. The increase in cash and cash equivalents for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 was primarily attributable to a cash inflow of \$41.5 million from operating activities, coupled with a cash inflow of \$11.5 million from investing activities.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows generated by operating activities totaled \$41.5 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$18.4 million of cash used in operating activities in 2008. This increase in cash flows was primarily attributable to income from continuing operations which improved due to the restructuring of our

operations and our reorganization plan as described

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above. The net operating cash inflow for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 principally reflected our net income of \$839.1 million adjusted by non-cash charges of \$799.4 million, which mainly consisted of non-cash reorganization items derived from our reorganization plan.

In 2008, cash flows used in operating activities totaled \$18.4 million, compared to \$23.7 million in 2007. The decrease was primarily driven by lower operating results adjusted by non-cash charges, which mainly consisted of depreciation and amortization charges and loss on foreign currency translation.

Our working capital balance as of December 31, 2009 was \$128.5 million, compared to negative \$814.5 million as of December 31, 2008. The significant increase in our working capital balance was principally due to the discharge of \$750.0 million in debt recorded in current liabilities resulting from our reorganization plan in 2009 as well as cash generated from operations and investing activities.

Our working capital balance as of December 31, 2008 was negative \$814.5 million, compared to \$55.6 million as of December 31, 2007. The significant decrease in our working capital balance was mainly due to the reclassification of long-term debt to current in 2008. In addition, as a result of our operating performance in the quarter ended December 31, 2008, our cash balances, accounts receivable and inventory were significantly lower as compared to December 31, 2007.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows generated by investing activities totaled \$11.5 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$39.6 million of cash used in investing activities in the 2008. In 2009, we had a decrease in capital expenditures of \$20.5 million from \$29.7 million in 2008 to \$9.2 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009. In 2008, cash of \$11.8 million was restricted pursuant to the terms of a forbearance agreement in relation to short-term borrowings; in 2009, it was released from restriction in connection with our reorganization plan. Cash flow from investing activities in 2009 also included cash proceeds of \$9.4 million from the sale of intangible assets.

In 2007, cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$81.8 million, primarily due to capital expenditures of \$86.6 million related to capacity expansion and technology improvements at a fabrication facility in anticipation of sales growth in future periods. A significant portion of this capital investment was originally targeted for use by our discontinued Imaging Solutions segment and has since been repurposed for the other segments of our business, allowing us to maintain a relatively low level of capital investment in 2008 and 2009.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows provided by financing activities totaled \$2.0 million in the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$14.7 million in 2008. There were no significant financing activities in 2009 other than the repayment of short-term borrowings and the issuance of common units as part of our reorganization in 2009.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, we borrowed \$130.1 million under our senior secured credit facility which offset repayments under the same facility of \$50.1 million during the same period. At December 31, 2007, we had borrowed \$80.0 million under our senior secured credit facility and had additional letters of credit of \$15.5 million issued under the facility.

Capital Expenditures

We routinely make capital expenditures to enhance our existing facilities and reinforce our global research and development capability.

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For the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009, capital expenditures were \$9.2 million, a \$20.5 million, or 69.0%, decrease from \$29.7 million in 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, capital expenditures were \$29.7 million, a \$56.9 million, or 65.7%, decrease from \$86.6 million in 2007. Significant capital expenditures in 2007 were used to support capacity expansion and technology improvements at our fabrication facilities in anticipation of sales growth in future periods. Since then, these expenditures have been reduced. This year-over-year decrease was a result of managing our capital expenditure timing in order to better support the growth of our business from new customers and to optimize asset utilization and return on capital investments.

Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009:

	Total	2010	Payments Due by Period				2014	Thereafter
			2011	2012	2013	(In millions)		
New term loan(1)(2)	\$ 91.6	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.4	\$ 8.3	\$ 66.4	\$	\$	
Operating lease(3)	51.6	6.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	37.2	
Others(4)	11.5	4.7	4.2	2.4	0.2			

(1) Includes principal as well as interest payments.

(2) Assumes constant interest rate of 6-month LIBOR + 12% as of December 31, 2009.

(3) Assumes constant currency exchange rate for Korean won to U.S. dollars of 1,168:1.

(4) Includes license agreements and other contractual obligations.

New term loan amounts represent the scheduled maturity of debt at December 31, 2009, assuming that no early optional redemptions occur. The amounts presented include mandatory loan prepayments of \$154,000 each quarter from March 31, 2010 to September 30, 2013. We expect to pay the amounts outstanding under the new term loan in full upon maturity. Refer to note 14 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on our debt obligations.

The credit agreement governing the new term loan contains covenants that limit our ability and that of our subsidiaries to (i) incur additional indebtedness, (ii) pay dividends or make other distributions on our capital stock or repurchase, repay or redeem our capital stock, (iii) make certain investments, (iv) incur liens, (v) enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates, (vi) create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us by our subsidiaries, (vii) sell all or substantially all of our assets or merge with or into other companies, (viii) issue specified equity interests, and (ix) establish, create or acquire any additional subsidiaries.

We follow ASC guidance on uncertain tax positions. Our unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$2.0 million as of December 31, 2009. These unrecognized tax benefits have been excluded from the above table because we cannot estimate the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to the market risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market conditions, primarily from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. In the normal course of our business, we are subject to market risks associated with interest rate movements and currency movements on our assets and liabilities.

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Foreign Currency Exposures

We have exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on net income from our subsidiaries denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, as our foreign subsidiaries in Korea, Taiwan, China, Japan and Hong Kong use local currency as their functional currency. From time to time these subsidiaries have cash and financial instruments in local currency. The amounts held in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and China are not material in regards to foreign currency movements. However, based on the cash and financial instruments balance at December 31, 2009 for our Korean subsidiary, a 10% devaluation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$1.2 million in our U.S. dollar financial instruments and cash balances. Based on the Japanese yen cash balance at December 31, 2009, a 10% devaluation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease of \$0.3 million in our U.S. dollar cash balance.

Interest Rate Exposures

Our exposure to interest rate risk relates to interest expenses incurred by long-term borrowings, including the current portion of long term debt. The \$61.8 million 6-month LIBOR plus 12% loans under our senior secured credit facility are subject to changes in fair value due to interest rate changes. If the interest rate had increased by 10% and all other variables were held constant from their levels at December 31, 2009, we estimate that we would have had additional interest expense costs of \$0.8 million (on a 360-day basis).

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods and the related disclosures in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

We believe that our significant accounting policies, which are described in notes 3 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus, are critical due to the fact that they involve a high degree of judgment and estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. We base these estimates and judgments on historical experience, knowledge of current conditions and other assumptions and information that we believe to be reasonable. Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, these estimates may change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, as additional information is obtained and as the business environment in which we operate changes.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable Valuation

Our revenue is primarily derived from the sale of semiconductor products that we design and the manufacture of semiconductor wafers for third parties. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered and title and risk of loss have transferred, the price is fixed and determinable and collection of resulting receivables is reasonably assured.

We recognize revenue upon shipment, upon delivery of the product at the customer's location or upon customer acceptance depending on terms of the arrangements, when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer. Specialty semiconductor manufacturing services are performed pursuant to manufacturing agreements and purchase orders. Standard products are shipped and sold based upon purchase orders from customers. All amounts billed to a customer related to shipping and handling are classified as sales, while all costs incurred by us for shipping and handling are classified as expenses. We currently manufacture a substantial portion of our products internally at

our wafer fabrication facilities. In the future, we expect to rely, to some extent, on outside wafer foundries for additional capacity and advanced technologies.

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We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make payment. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. The establishment of reserves for sales discounts is based on management judgments that require significant estimates of a variety of factors, including forecasted demand, returns and industry pricing assumptions.

Accrual of Warranty Cost

We record warranty liabilities for the estimated costs that may be incurred under limited warranties. Our warranties generally cover product defects based on compliance with our specifications and is normally applicable for twelve months from the date of product delivery. These liabilities are accrued when revenues are recognized. Warranty costs include the costs to replace the defective products. Factors that affect our warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims on those repairs and the cost per claim to satisfy our warranty obligations. As these factors are impacted by actual experience and future expectations, we periodically assess the adequacy of our recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as necessary.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, using the average method, which approximates the first in, first out method. Because of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, changes in inventory levels, obsolescence of technology and product life cycles, we write down inventories to net realizable value. When there is a difference in the carrying value and the net realizable value the difference is recognized as a loss on valuation of inventories within cost of sales. We estimate the net realizable value for such finished goods and work-in-progress based primarily upon the latest invoice prices and current market conditions.

We employ a variety of methodologies to determine the amount of inventory reserves necessary. While a portion of the reserve is determined based upon the age of inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, an element of the reserve is subject to significant judgments made by us about future demand for our inventory. For example, reserves are established for excess inventory based on inventory levels in excess of six months of projected demand, as judged by management, for each specific product. If actual demand for our products is less than our estimates, additional reserves for existing inventories may need to be recorded in future periods.

In addition, as prescribed in ASC guidance on inventory costs, the cost of inventories is determined based on the normal capacity of each fabrication facility. If the capacity utilization is lower than a level that management believes to be normal, the fixed overhead costs per production unit which exceed those which would be incurred when the fabrication facilities are running under normal capacity are charged to cost of sales rather than capitalized as inventories.

Long-Lived Assets

We assess long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets or the asset group may not be recoverable. Factors that we consider in deciding when to perform an impairment review include significant under-performance of a business or product line in relation to expectations, significant negative industry or economic trends, and significant changes or planned changes in our use of the assets. Recoverability of assets that will continue to be used in our operations is measured by comparing the carrying value of the asset group to our estimate of the related total future undiscounted net cash flows. If an asset group's carrying value is not recoverable through the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset group is considered to be impaired. The impairment is measured by the difference between the asset group's carrying value and its fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique.

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Impairments of long-lived assets are determined for groups of assets related to the lowest level of identifiable independent cash flows. We must make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows that can be related to specific asset groupings. Additionally, an evaluation of impairment of long-lived assets requires estimates of future operating results that are used in the preparation of the expected future undiscounted cash flows. Actual future operating results and the remaining economic lives of our long-lived assets could differ from the estimates used in assessing the recoverability of these assets.

Intangible Assets

The fair value of our intangible assets was recorded in connection with fresh-start reporting on October 25, 2009 and was determined based on the present value of each research project's projected cash flows using an income approach. Future cash flows are predominately based on the net income forecast of each project, consistent with historical pricing, margins and expense levels of similar products. Revenues are estimated based on relevant market size and growth factors, expected industry trends and individual project life cycles. The resulting cash flows are then discounted at a rate approximating the Company's weighted average cost of capital.

In-process research and development, or IPR&D, is considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset and is not subject to amortization. IPR&D assets must be tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the IPR&D asset with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the IPR&D asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss must be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. After an impairment loss is recognized, the adjusted carrying amount of the IPR&D asset will be its new accounting basis. Subsequent reversal of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited. The initial determination and subsequent evaluation for impairment of the IPR&D asset requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Once the IPR&D projects have been completed or abandoned, the useful life of the IPR&D asset is determined and amortized accordingly.

Technology, customer relationships and intellectual property assets are considered definite-lived assets and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives, ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC guidance addressing accounting for income taxes. The guidance requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in a company's financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying values and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability considering historical profitability, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and expiration of tax credits and net operating loss carry-forwards. We established valuation allowances for deferred tax assets at most of our subsidiaries since, other than with respect to one particular subsidiary, it is not probable that a majority of the deferred tax assets will be realizable. The valuation allowance at this particular subsidiary was not established since it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets at this subsidiary will be realizable based on the current prospects for its future taxable income.

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Changes in our evaluation of our deferred income tax assets from period to period could have a significant effect on our net operating results and financial condition.

In addition, beginning January 1, 2007, we account for uncertainties related to income taxes in compliance with ASC guidance on uncertain tax positions. Under this guidance, we evaluate our tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return for recognition and measurement on our consolidated financial statements. Only those tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold are recognized on the consolidated financial statements at the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of ultimately being realized. Assumptions, judgment and the use of estimates are required in determining if the more likely than not standard has been met when developing the provision for income taxes. A change in the assessment of the more likely than not standard could materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Unit-based Compensation

In 2006, we adopted ASC guidance addressing accounting for unit-based compensation based on a fair value method. Under this guidance, unit-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period of the award. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value unit options. In developing assumptions for fair value calculation under the guidance, we use estimates based on historical data and market information. A small change in the assumptions used in the estimate can cause a relatively significant change in the fair value calculation.

The determination of the fair value of our common units on each grant date was a two-step process. First, management estimated our enterprise value in consultation with such advisers as we deemed appropriate. Second, this business enterprise value was allocated to all sources of capital invested in us based on each type of security's respective rights and claims to our total business enterprise value. This allocation included a calculation of the fair value of our common units on a non-marketable basis. The business enterprise value was determined based on an income approach and a market approach using the revenue multiples of comparable companies, giving appropriate weight to each approach. The income approach was based on the discounted cash flow method and an estimated weighted average cost of capital.

Determination of the fair value of our common units involves complex and subjective judgments regarding projected financial and operating results, our unique business risks, the liquidity of our units and our operating history and prospects at the time of grant. If we make different judgments or adopt different assumptions, material differences could result in the amount of the share-based compensation expenses recorded because the estimated fair value of the underlying units for the options granted would be different.

Fresh-Start Reporting

As required by GAAP, in connection with emergence from Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings, we adopted the fresh-start accounting provisions of ASC 852 effective October 25, 2009. Under ASC 852, the reorganization value represents the fair value of the entity before considering liabilities and approximates the amount a willing buyer would pay for our assets immediately after restructuring. The reorganization value is allocated to the respective assets. Liabilities, other than deferred taxes and severance benefits, are stated at present values of amounts expected to be paid.

Fair values of assets and liabilities represent our best estimates based on our appraisals and valuations which incorporated industry data and trends and relevant market rates and transactions. These estimates and assumptions are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies beyond our reasonable control.

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Controls and Procedures

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and is effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. As a private company we have designed our internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. As a public company, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we will also be required to include a report of management on our internal control over financial reporting in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K and the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This requirement will first apply to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2011. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

In connection with audits of our consolidated financial statements for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and two-month period ended December 31, 2009, our independent registered public accounting firm has reported two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. The two control deficiencies which represent a material weakness that our independent registered public accounting firm reported to our board of directors (as we then did not have a separate audit committee), are that we do not have a sufficient number of financial personnel with the requisite financial accounting experience and our controls over non-routine transactions are not effective to ensure that accounting considerations are identified and appropriately recorded.

Our management and our board of directors agree that the control deficiencies identified by our independent registered public accounting firm represent a material weakness. We have identified and taken steps intended to remediate this material weakness. Upon being notified of the material weakness, we retained the services of an international accounting firm to temporarily supplement our internal resources. We are also in the process of recruiting a new director of financial reporting to replace the supplemental services provided by the international accounting firm. These actions are subject to ongoing senior management review, as well as audit committee oversight. We do not know the specific timeframe needed to remediate this material weakness. We may incur significant incremental costs associated with this remediation.

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BUSINESS

Our Business

We are a Korea-based designer and manufacturer of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products for high-volume consumer applications. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry, supported by our 30-year operating history, large portfolio of approximately 3,600 novel registered and pending patents and extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise. Our business is comprised of three key segments: Display Solutions, Power Solutions and Semiconductor Manufacturing Services. Our Display Solutions products include display drivers for use in a wide range of flat panel displays and mobile multimedia devices. Our Power Solutions products include discrete and integrated circuit solutions for power management in high-volume consumer applications. Our Semiconductor Manufacturing Services segment provides specialty analog and mixed-signal foundry services for fabless semiconductor companies that serve the consumer, computing and wireless end markets.

Our wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and manufacturing services combined with our deep technology platform allows us to address multiple high-growth end markets and to rapidly develop and introduce new products and services in response to market demands. Our substantial manufacturing operations in Korea and design centers in Korea and Japan place us at the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We believe this enables us to quickly and efficiently respond to our customers' needs and allows us to better service and capture additional demand from existing and new customers.

We have a long history of supplying and collaborating on product and technology development with leading innovators in the consumer electronics market. As a result, we have been able to strengthen our technology platform and develop products and services that are in high demand by our customers and end consumers. We sold over 2,300 distinct products to over 185 customers for the year ended December 31, 2009, with a substantial portion of our revenues derived from a concentrated number of customers, including LG Display, Sharp and Samsung. Our largest semiconductor manufacturing services customers include some of the fastest growing and leading semiconductor companies that design analog and mixed-signal products for the consumer, computing, and wireless end markets. For 2009 on an aggregate pro forma basis, we generated net sales of \$560.1 million, income from continuing operations of \$66.0 million, Adjusted EBITDA of \$98.7 million and Adjusted Net Income of \$53.0 million. See Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Information beginning on page 46 for an explanation regarding our pro forma presentation and Selected Historical Consolidated Financial and Operating Data beginning on page 8 for an explanation of our use of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income.

Market Opportunity

The consumer electronics market is large and growing rapidly. Growth in this market is being driven by consumers seeking to enjoy a wide variety of available rich media content, such as high definition audio and video, mobile television and games. Consumer electronics manufacturers recognize that the consumer entertainment experience plays a critical role in differentiating their products. To address and further stimulate consumer demand, electronics manufacturers have been driving rapid advances in the technology, functionality, form factor, cost, quality, reliability and power consumption of their products. Electronics manufacturers are continuously implementing advanced technologies in new generations of electronic devices using analog and mixed-signal semiconductor components, such as display drivers that enable display of high resolution images, encoding and decoding devices that allow playback of high definition audio and video, and power management semiconductors that increase power efficiency, thereby reducing heat dissipation and extending battery life. These advanced generations of consumer devices are growing

faster than the overall consumer electronics market. For example, according to Gartner, production of LCD televisions,

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smartphones, mobile PCs, and mini-notebooks is expected to grow from 2009 to 2013 by a compound annual growth rate of 12%, 36%, 24%, and 20%, respectively.

The user experience delivered by a consumer electronic device is substantially driven by the quality of the display, audio and video processing capabilities and power efficiency of the device. Analog and mixed-signal semiconductors enable and enhance these capabilities. Examples of these analog and mixed-signal semiconductors include display drivers, timing controllers, audio encoding and decoding devices, or codecs, and interface circuits, as well as power management semiconductors such as voltage regulators, converters, and switches. According to iSuppli, in 2009, the display driver semiconductor market was \$6.0 billion and the power management semiconductor market was \$21.9 billion.

Requirements of Leading Consumer Electronics Manufacturers

We believe our target customers view the following characteristics and capabilities as key differentiating factors among available analog and mixed-signal semiconductor suppliers and manufacturing service providers:

Broad Offering of Differentiated Products with Advanced System-Level Features and Functions. Leading consumer electronics manufacturers seek to differentiate their products by incorporating innovative semiconductor products that enable unique system-level functionality and enhance performance. These consumer electronics manufacturers seek to closely collaborate with semiconductor solutions providers that continuously develop new and advanced products, technologies, and manufacturing processes that enable state of the art features and functions, such as bright and thin displays, small form factor and energy efficiency.

Fast Time to Market with New Products. As a result of rapid technological advancements and short product lifecycles, our target customers typically prefer suppliers who have a compelling pipeline of new products and can leverage a substantial intellectual property and technology base to accelerate product design and manufacturing when needed.

Nimble, Stable and Reliable Manufacturing Services. Fabless semiconductor providers who rely on external manufacturing services often face rapidly changing product cycles. If these fabless companies are unable to meet the demand for their products due to issues with their manufacturing services providers, their profitability and market share can be significantly impacted. As a result, they prefer semiconductor manufacturing services providers who can increase production quickly and meet demand consistently through periods of constrained industry capacity. Furthermore, many fabless semiconductor providers serving the consumer electronics and industrial sectors need specialized analog and mixed-signal manufacturing capabilities to address their product performance and cost requirements.

Ability to Deliver Cost Competitive Solutions. Electronics manufacturers are under constant pressure to deliver cost competitive solutions. To accomplish this objective, they need strategic semiconductor suppliers that have the ability to provide system-level solutions, highly integrated products, a broad product offering at a range of price points and have the design and manufacturing infrastructure and logistical support to deliver cost competitive products.

Focus on Delivering Highly Energy Efficient Products. Consumers increasingly seek longer run time, environmentally friendly and energy efficient consumer electronic products. In addition, there is increasing regulatory focus on reducing energy consumption of consumer electronic products. For instance, the California Energy Commission recently adopted standards that require televisions sold in California to consume 33% less energy by 2011 and 49% less energy by 2013. As a result of global focus on more

environmentally friendly products, our customers are seeking analog and mixed-signal semiconductor suppliers that

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have the technological expertise to deliver solutions that satisfy these ever increasing regulatory and consumer power efficiency demands.

Our Competitive Strengths

Designing and manufacturing analog and mixed-signal semiconductors capable of meeting the evolving functionality requirements for consumer electronics devices is challenging. In order to grow and succeed in the industry, we believe semiconductor suppliers must have a broad, advanced intellectual property portfolio, product design expertise, comprehensive product offerings and specialized manufacturing process technologies and capabilities. Our competitive strengths enable us to offer our customers solutions to solve their key challenges. We believe our strengths include:

Advanced Analog and Mixed-Signal Semiconductor Technology and Intellectual Property Platform. We believe we have one of the broadest and deepest analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platforms in the industry. Our long operating history, large patent portfolio, extensive engineering and manufacturing process expertise and wide selection of analog and mixed-signal intellectual property libraries allow us to leverage our technology and develop new products across multiple end markets. Our product development efforts are supported by a team of approximately 391 engineers. Our platform allows us to develop and introduce new products quickly as well as to integrate numerous functions into a single product. For example, we were one of the first companies to introduce a commercial AMOLED display driver for mobile phones.

Established Relationships and Close Collaboration with Leading Global Electronics Companies. We have a long history of supplying and collaborating on product and technology development with leading innovators in the consumer electronics market, such as LG Display, Sharp and Samsung. Our close customer relationships have been built based on many years of close collaborative product development which provides us with deep system level knowledge and key insights into our customers' needs. As a result, we are able to continuously strengthen our technology platform in areas of strategic interest for our customers and focus on those products and services that our customers and end consumers demand the most.

Longstanding Presence in Asia and Proximity to Global Consumer Electronics Supply Chain. Our presence in Asia facilitates close contact with our customers, fast response to their needs and enhances our visibility into new product opportunities, markets and technology trends. According to Gartner, semiconductor consumption in Asia, excluding Japan, has increased from 49% of global production in 2004 to 60% in 2009 and is projected to grow to 65% by 2013. Our substantial manufacturing operations in Korea and design centers in Korea and Japan place us close to many of our largest customers and to the core of the global consumer electronics supply chain. We have active applications, engineering, product design, and customer support resources, as well as senior management and marketing resources, in geographic locations close to our customers. This allows us to strengthen our relationship with customers through better service, faster turnaround time and improved product design collaboration. We believe this also helps our customers to deliver products faster than their competitors and to solve problems more efficiently than would be possible with other suppliers.

Broad Portfolio of Product and Service Offerings Targeting Large, High-Growth Markets. We continue to develop a wide variety of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor solutions for multiple high-growth consumer electronics end markets. We believe our expanding product and service offerings allow us to provide additional products to new and existing customers and to cross-sell our products and services to our established customers. For example, we have leveraged our technology expertise and customer relationships to develop and grow a new business offering power management solutions to customers. Our power

management solutions enable our customers to increase system stability and reduce heat dissipation and

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energy use, resulting in cost savings for our customers, as well as environmental benefits. We have been able to sell these new products to our existing customers as well as expand our customer base.

Distinctive Analog and Mixed-Signal Process Technology Expertise and Manufacturing Capabilities. We have developed specialty analog and mixed-signal manufacturing processes such as high voltage CMOS, power and embedded memory. These processes enable us to flexibly ramp mass production of display, power and mixed-signal products, and shorten the duration from design to delivery of highly integrated, high-performance analog and mixed-signal semiconductors. As a result of the depth of our process technology, captive manufacturing facilities and customer support capabilities, we believe the majority of our top twenty manufacturing services customers by revenue currently use us as their primary manufacturing source for the products that we manufacture for them.

Highly Efficient Manufacturing Capabilities. Our manufacturing strategy is focused on maintaining the price competitiveness of our products and services through our low-cost operating structure. We believe the location of our primary manufacturing and research and development facilities in Asia and relatively low required ongoing capital expenditures provide us with a number of cost advantages. We offer specialty analog process technologies that do not require substantial investment in leading edge, smaller geometry process equipment. We are able to utilize our manufacturing base over an extended period of time and thereby minimize our capital expenditure requirements. Our internal manufacturing facilities serve both our solutions products and manufacturing services customers, allowing us to optimize our asset utilization and improve our operational efficiency.

Strong Financial Model with a Low-Cost Structure. We have executed a significant restructuring over the last 18 months, which combined with our relatively low capital investment requirements, has improved our cash flow and profitability. By closing our Imaging Solutions business, restructuring our balance sheet, and refining our business processes and strategy, we believe we have made significant structural improvements to our operating model and have enabled better flexibility to manage the fluctuations in the economy and our markets. In addition, the long lifecycles of our manufacturing processes, equipment and facilities allow us to keep our new capital requirements relatively low. We believe that our low-cost but highly skilled design and support engineers and manufacturing base position us favorably to compete in the marketplace and provide operating leverage in our operating model.

Our Strategy

Our objective is to grow our business, our cash flow and profitability and to continuously improve our position as a leading provider of analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and services for high-volume markets. Our business strategy emphasizes the following key elements:

Leverage Our Advanced Analog and Mixed-Signal Technology Platform to Innovate and Deliver New Products and Services. We intend to continue to utilize our extensive patent and technology portfolio, analog and mixed-signal design and manufacturing expertise and specific end-market applications and system-level design expertise to deliver products with high levels of performance by utilizing our systems expertise and leveraging our deep knowledge of our customers' needs. For example, we have recently utilized our extensive patent portfolio, process technologies and analog and mixed-signal technology platform to develop cost-effective Super Junction MOSFETs as well as low power integrated power solutions for AC-DC offline switchers to address more of our customers' needs. In Display Solutions, we continue to invest in research and development to introduce new technologies to support our customers' technology roadmaps such as their transition to 240Hz 3D LED televisions. In Semiconductor Manufacturing Services, we are developing cost-effective processes that substantially reduce die size using deep trench isolation.

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Increase Business with Existing Customers. We have a global customer base consisting of leading consumer electronics OEMs such as LG Display, Sharp and Samsung who sell into multiple end markets. We intend to continue to strengthen our relationships with our customers by collaborating on critical design and product development in order to improve our design win rates. We will seek to increase our customer penetration by more closely aligning our product roadmap with those of our key customers and by taking advantage of our broad product portfolio, our deep knowledge of customer needs and existing relationships to sell more existing and new products. For example, two of our largest display driver customers have display modules in production using our power management products. These power management products have been purchased and evaluated via their key subcontractors for LCD backlight units and LCD integrated power supplies.

Broaden Our Customer Base. We expect to continue to expand our global design centers, local application engineering support and sales presence, particularly in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau, or collectively, Greater China, and other high-growth geographies, to penetrate new accounts. In addition, we intend to introduce new products and variations of existing products to address a broader customer base. In order to broaden our market penetration, we are complementing our direct customer relationships and sales with an expanded base of distributors, especially to aid the growth of our power management business. We expect to continue to expand our distribution channels as we broaden our power management penetration beyond existing customers.

Aggressively Grow the Power Business. We have utilized our extensive patent portfolio, process technologies, captive manufacturing facilities and analog and mixed-signal technology platform to develop power management solutions that expand our market opportunity and address more of our customers' needs. We intend to increase the pace of our new power product introductions by continuing to collaborate closely with our industry-leading customers. For example, we recently began mass production of our first integrated power solution for LCD televisions at one of our major Korean customers. We also intend to capitalize on the market needs and regulatory requirements for power management products that reduce energy consumption of consumer electronic products by introducing products that are more energy efficient than those of competitors. We believe our integrated designs, unique low-cost process technologies and deep customer relationships will enable us to increase sales of our power solutions to our current power solutions customers, and as an extension of our other product offerings, to our other customers.

Drive Execution Excellence. We have significantly improved our execution through a number of management initiatives implemented under the direction of our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Sang Park. As an example, we have introduced new processes for product development, customer service and personnel development. We expect these ongoing initiatives will continue to improve our new product development and customer service as well as enhance our commitment to a culture of quick action and execution by our workforce. In addition, we have focused on and continually improved our manufacturing efficiency during the past several years. As a result of our focus on execution excellence, we have also meaningfully reduced our time from new product definition to development completion. For example, we have improved our average development turnaround time by over 40% over the last three years for semiconductor manufacturing services by implementing continuous business process improvement initiatives.

Optimize Asset Utilization, Return on Capital Investments and Cash Flow Generation. We intend to keep our capital expenditures relatively low by maintaining our focus on specialty process technologies that do not require substantial investment in frequent upgrades to the latest manufacturing equipment. We also believe our power management business should increase our utilization and return on capital as the manufacturing of these products primarily relies on our 0.35 μ m geometry and low-cost equipment. By utilizing our

manufacturing

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facilities for both our display solutions and power solutions products and our semiconductor manufacturing services customers, we will seek to maximize return on our capital investments and our cash flow generation.

Our Technology

We continuously strengthen our advanced analog and mixed-signal semiconductor technology platform by developing innovative technologies and integrated circuit building blocks that enhance the functionality of consumer electronics products through brighter displays, enhanced image quality, smaller form factor and longer battery life. We seek to further build our technology platform through proprietary research and development and selective licensing and acquisition of complementary technologies, as well as disciplined process improvements in our manufacturing operations. Our goal is to leverage our experience and development initiatives across multiple end markets and utilize our understanding of system-level issues our customers face to introduce new technologies that enable our customers to develop more advanced, higher performance products.

Our display technology portfolio includes building blocks for display drivers and timing controllers, processor and interface technologies, as well as sophisticated production techniques, such as chip-on-glass, or COG, which enables the manufacture of thinner displays. Our advanced display drivers incorporate LTPS and AMOLED panel technologies that enable the highest resolution displays. Furthermore, we are developing a broad intellectual property portfolio to improve the power efficiency of displays, including the development of our smart mobile luminance control, or SMLC, algorithm.

We have a long history of specialized process technology development and have a number of distinctive process implementations. We have approximately 200 process flows we can utilize for our products and offer to our semiconductor manufacturing services customers. Our process technologies include standard CMOS, high voltage CMOS, ultra-low leakage high voltage CMOS and BCDMOS. Our manufacturing processes incorporate embedded memory solutions such as static random access memory, or SRAM, one-time programmable, or OTP, memory, multiple-time programmable, or MTP, memory, electronically erasable programmable read only memory, or EEPROM, and single-transistor random access memory, or 1TRAM. More broadly, we focus extensively on processes that reduce die size across all of the products we manufacture, in order to deliver cost-effective solutions to our customers.

Expertise in high voltage and deep trench BCDMOS process technologies, low power analog and mixed-signal design capabilities and packaging know-how are key requirements in the power management market. We are currently leveraging our capabilities in these areas with products such as DC-DC converters, linear regulators, including LDO, regulators and analog switches, and power MOSFETs. We believe our system level understanding of applications such as LCD televisions and mobile phones will allow us to more quickly develop and customize power management solutions for our customers in these markets.

Our Products and Services

Our broad portfolio of products and services addresses multiple high-growth, consumer-focused end markets. A key component of our product strategy is to supply multiple related product and service offerings to each of the end markets that we serve.

Display Solutions

Display Driver Characteristics. Display drivers deliver defined analog voltages and currents that activate pixels to exhibit images on displays. The following key characteristics determine display driver performance and end-market

application:

Resolution and Number of Channels. Resolution determines the level of detail displayed within an image and is defined by the number of pixels per line multiplied by the number of

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lines on a display. For large displays, higher resolution typically requires more display drivers for each panel. Display drivers that have a greater number of channels, however, generally require fewer display drivers for each panel and command a higher selling price per unit. Mobile displays, conversely, are typically single chip solutions designed to deliver a specific resolution. We cover resolutions ranging from QVGA (240RGB x 320) to QHD (960RGB x 540).

Color Depth. Color depth is the number of colors that can be displayed on a panel. For example, for TFT-LCD panels, 262 thousand colors are supported by 6-bit source drivers; 16 million colors are supported by 8-bit source drivers; and 1 billion colors are supported by 10-bit and 12-bit source drivers.

Operational Voltage. Display drivers are characterized by input and output voltages. Source drivers typically operate at input voltages from 2.0 to 3.6 volts and output voltages between 4.5 and 18 volts. Gate drivers typically operate at input voltages from 2.0 to 3.6 volts and output voltages of up to 40 volts. Lower input voltage results in lower power consumption and electromagnetic interference, or EMI.

Gamma Curve. The relationship between the light passing through a pixel and the voltage applied to the pixel by the source driver is referred to as the gamma curve. The gamma curve of the source driver can correct some imperfections in picture quality in a process generally known as gamma correction. Some advanced display drivers feature up to three independent gamma curves to facilitate this correction.

Driver Interface. Driver interface refers to the connection between the timing controller and the display drivers. Display drivers increasingly require higher bandwidth interface technology to address the larger data transfer rate necessary for higher definition images. The principal types of interface technologies are transistor-to-transistor logic, or TTL, reduced swing differential signaling, or RSDS, advance intra panel I/F, or AIPI, and mini-low voltage differential signaling, or m-LVDS.

Package Type. The assembly of display drivers typically uses chip-on-film, or COF, tape carrier package, or TCP, and COG package types.

Large Display Solutions. We provide display solutions for a wide range of flat panel display sizes used in LCD televisions, including high definition televisions, or HDTVs, LED TVs, LCD monitors and mobile PCs.

Our large display solutions include source and gate drivers and timing controllers with a variety of interfaces, voltages, frequencies and packages to meet customers' needs. These products include advanced technologies such as high channel count, with products under development to provide up to 960 channels. We also offer a distinctive interface technology known as LCDS, which supports thinner displays for mobile PCs. Our large display solutions are designed to allow customers to cost-effectively meet the increasing demand for high resolution displays. We focus extensively on reducing the die size of our large display drivers and other solutions products, and we have recently introduced a number of new large display drivers with reduced die size.

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The table below sets forth the features of our products, both in mass production and in development, for large-sized displays:

Product	Key Features	Applications
TFT-LCD Source Drivers	480 to 960 output channels 6-bit (262 thousand colors), 8-bit (16 million colors), 10-bit (1 billion colors) Output voltage ranging from 3.3V to 18V Low power consumption and low EMI Supports COF package types Supports RSDS, m-LVDS, AiPi interface technologies Geometries of 0.18μm to 0.22μm	LCD monitors, including widescreens Mobile PCs, including netbooks Digital televisions, including LED TVs
TFT-LCD Gate Drivers	272 to 768 output channels Output voltage ranging up to 40V Supports COF and COG package types Geometries of 0.35μm	LCD monitors, including widescreens Mobile PCs, including netbooks Digital televisions, including LED TVs
Timing Controllers	Product portfolio supports a wide range of resolutions Supports m-LVDS interface technologies Input voltage ranging from 2.3V to 3.6V Geometries of 0.18μm	LCD monitors, including widescreens Mobile PCs, including netbooks

Mobile Display Solutions. Our mobile display solutions incorporate the industry's most advanced display technologies, such as LTPS and AMOLED, as well as high-volume technologies such as a-Si (amorphous silicon) TFT. Our mobile display products offer specialized capabilities, including high speed serial interfaces, such as mobile display digital interface, or MDDI, and mobile industry processor interface, or MIPI, as well as multi-time programmable, or MTP, memories, using EEPROM and logic-based OTP memory. Further, we are building a distinctive intellectual property portfolio that allows us to provide features that reduce power consumption, such as SMLC, ambient light-based brightness control, or LABC, automatic brightness control, or ABC, and automatic current limit, or ACL. This intellectual property portfolio will also support our power management product development initiatives, as we leverage our system level understanding of power efficiency.

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The following table summarizes the features of our products, both in mass production and in development, for mobile displays:

Product	Key Features	Applications
LTPS	Resolutions of QVGA, WQVGA, VGA, NHD, SVGA Color depth ranging from 262 thousand to 16 million MDDI, MIPI interface EEPROM and logic-based OTP, separated gamma control	Mobile phones Digital still cameras
AMOLED	Resolutions of WQVGA, HVGA, NHD, WVGA, QHD Color depth ranging from 262 thousand to 16 million Geometries of 0.11 μ m to 0.15 μ m MDDI, MIPI interface EEPROM and logic-based OTP	Mobile phones Game consoles Digital still cameras Personal digital assistants Portable media players
a-Si TFT	ABC, ACL, Pentile Resolutions of QVGA, WQVGA, HVGA, WVGA, WSVGA, HD Color depth ranging from 262 thousand to 16 million MDDI, MIPI interface Content adaptive brightness control, or CABC LVDS, 2C , DCDC Separated gamma control	Mobile phones Game consoles Netbooks Portable navigation devices

Power Solutions

We develop, manufacture and market power management solutions for a wide range of end market customers. The products include MOSFETs, LED Drivers, DC-DC converters, analog switches and linear regulators, such as LDOs.

MOSFET. Our MOSFETs include low-voltage Trench MOSFETs, 20V to 100V, and high-voltage Planar MOSFETs, 400V through 600V. MOSFETs are used in applications to switch, shape or transfer electricity under varying power requirements. The key application segments are mobile phones, LCD televisions, desktop computers and power supplies for consumer electronics and industrial equipment. MOSFETs allow electronics manufacturers to achieve specific design goals of high efficiency and low standby power consumption. For example, computing solutions focus on delivering efficient controllers and MOSFETs for power management in VCORE, DDR and chipsets for audio, video and graphics processing systems.

LED Drivers. LED driver solutions serve the fast-growing LCD panel backlighting market for LCD televisions and mobile PCs. Our products are designed to provide high efficiency and wide input voltage range as well as PWM dimming for accurate white LED dimming control.

DC-DC Converters. We plan to release DC-DC converters targeting mobile applications and high power applications like LCD televisions, set-top boxes, DVD/Blu-ray players and display

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modules. We expect our DC-DC converters will meet customer green power requirements by featuring wide input voltage ranges, high efficiency and small size.

Analog Switches and Linear Regulators. We also provide analog switches and linear regulators for mobile applications. Our products are designed for high efficiency and low power consumption in mobile applications.

Our power management solutions enable customers to increase system stability and reduce heat dissipation and energy use, resulting in cost savings for our customers and consumers, as well as environmental benefits. Our in-house process technology capabilities and eight-inch wafer production lines increase efficiency and contribute to the competitiveness of our products.

The following table summarizes the features of our products, both in mass production and in development:

Product	Key Features	Applications
Low Voltage MOSFET	V_s (V) options of 20V 100V $R_{ds(on)}$ options of Max 5m 50m at 10V Advanced 0.35 μ m Trench MOSFET Process High cell density of 268Mcell/inch ² Advanced packages to enable reduction of PCB mounting area	Mobile phones Desktop computers Mobile PCs Digital TVs
High Voltage MOSFET	Voltage options of 400, 500, and 600V Drain current options of 1A 18A. $R_{ds(on)}$ options of 0.22~8.0 (typical) R_{FET} (rapid recovery) option to shorten reverse diode recovery time Zenor FET option for MOSFET protection for abnormal input Advanced 0.50 μ m Planar MOSFET Process	Power supplies for consumer electronics Industrial charger and adaptors Lighting (ballast, HID, LED) Industrial equipment
LED Drivers	High efficiency, wide input voltage range Proven 0.35 μ m BCDMOS process 40V modular BCDMOS OCP, SCP, OVP and UVLO protections Accurate LED current control	LED backlights

and multi-channel matching
Programmable current limit,
boost up frequency

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Product	Key Features	Applications
DC-DC Converters	High efficiency, wide input voltage range Proven 0.35 μ m BCDMOS process 30V modular BCDMOS Fast load and line regulation Accurate output voltage OCP, SCP and thermal protections	LCD TVs Set-top boxes DVD/Blu-ray players
Analog Switches	<i>USB Switches</i> Low C_{in} , 7.0pF (typical) limits signal distortion Low R_{on} , 4.0 (typical) 0.35 μ m CMOS process <i>Audio Switches</i> Negative Swing Support Low R_{on} , 0.4 (typical) High ESD protection, 13kV 0.35 μ m CMOS process	Mobile phones
Linear Regulators	Single and dual LDOs Low Noise Output Linear μ Cap LDO Regulator 2.3V to 5.5V input voltage and 150mA, 300mA output current Small package size of DFN type 0.35 μ m CMOS process	Mobile phones

Semiconductor Manufacturing Services

We provide semiconductor manufacturing services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. We have approximately 200 process flows we offer to our semiconductor manufacturing services customers. We also often partner with key customers to jointly develop or customize specialized processes that enable our customers to improve their products and allow us to develop unique manufacturing expertise.

Our semiconductor manufacturing services offering is targeted at customers who require differentiated, specialty analog and mixed-signal process technologies such as high voltage CMOS, embedded memory and power. We refer to our approach of delivering specialized services to our customers as our application-specific technology, or AS Tech, strategy. We differentiate ourselves through the depth of our intellectual property portfolio, ability to customize process technology to meet the customers requirements effectively, long history in this business and reputation for excellence.

Our semiconductor manufacturing services customers typically serve high-growth and high-volume applications in the consumer, computing and wireless end markets. We strive to be the primary manufacturing source for our semiconductor manufacturing services customers.

Process Technology Overview

Mixed-Signal. Mixed-signal process technology is used in devices that require conversion of light and sound into electrical signals for processing and display. Our mixed-signal processes include advanced technologies such as low noise process using triple gate, which uses less

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power at any given performance level. MEMS process technology allows the manufacture of components that use electrical energy to generate a mechanical response. For example, MEMS devices are used in the accelerometers and gyroscopes of mobile phones.

Power. Power process technology, such as BCD, includes high voltage capabilities as well as the ability to integrate functionality such as self-regulation, internal protection, and other intelligent features. The unique process features such as deep trench isolation are suited for chip shrink and device performance enhancement.

High Voltage CMOS. High voltage CMOS process technology facilitates the use of high voltage levels in conjunction with smaller transistor sizes. This process technology includes several variations, such as bipolar processes, which use transistors with qualities well suited for amplifying and switching applications, mixed mode processes, which incorporate denser, more power efficient FETs, and thick metal processes.

Non-Volatile Memory. Non-volatile memory, or NVM, process technology enables the integration of non-volatile memory cells that allow retention of the stored information even when power is removed from the circuit. This type of memory is typically used for long-term persistent storage.

The table below sets forth the key process technologies in Semiconductor Manufacturing Services currently in mass production or development.

Process	Technology	Device	End Markets
Mixed-signal	0.13-0.8 μ m	Analog to digital converter	Consumer
	Multipurpose	Digital to analog converter	Wireless
	Low noise	Audio codec	Computing
	Ultra low power	Chipset	
	Triple gate		
Power	0.18-0.35 μ m	Power management	Consumer
	aBCD	Mobile PMIC	Wireless
	Deep Trench Isolation	LED drivers	Computing
	Trench MOSFET		
	Planar MOSFET		
	Schottky Diode		
High Voltage CMOS	Zener Diode		
	0.13-2.0 μ m	Display drivers	Consumer
	5V-250V	CSTN drivers	Wireless
NVM	Bipolar, Thick Metal		Computing
	0.18-0.5 μ m	Microcontroller	Consumer
	EEPROM	Touch screen controller	Medical
	eFlash	Electronic tag	Automotive
	OTP	Hearing aid	

Manufacturing and Facilities

Our manufacturing operations consist of three fabrication facilities located at two sites in Cheongju and Gumi in Korea. These sites have a combined capacity of approximately 131,000 eight-inch equivalent wafers per month. We manufacture wafers utilizing geometries ranging from 0.11 to 2.0 micron. The Cheongju facilities have three main

buildings totaling 164,058 square meters devoted to manufacturing and development. The Gumi facilities have one main building with 41,022 square meters devoted to manufacturing, testing and packaging.

In addition to our fabrication facilities, we lease facilities in Seoul, Korea, Cupertino, California, and Osaka, Japan. Each of these facilities includes administration, sales and marketing and research

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and development functions. We lease sales and marketing offices at our subsidiaries in several other countries.

The ownership of our wafer manufacturing assets is an important component of our business strategy. Maintaining manufacturing control enables us to develop proprietary, differentiated products and results in higher production yields, as well as shortened design and production cycles. We believe our properties are adequate for the conduct of our business for the foreseeable future.

We use a combination of in-house and outsourced assembly, test and packaging services. Our independent providers of these services are located in Korea, China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Thailand.

We use processes that require specialized raw materials that are generally available from a limited number of suppliers. Tape is one of the process materials required for our display drivers. We continue to attempt to qualify additional suppliers for our raw materials.

Although we own our manufacturing facilities, we are party to a land lease and easement agreement with Hynix pursuant to which we lease the land for our facilities in Cheongju, Korea from Hynix for an indefinite term. Because we share certain facilities with Hynix, several services that are essential to our business are provided to us by or through Hynix under our general service supply agreement with Hynix. These services include electricity, bulk gases and de-ionized water, campus facilities and housing, wastewater and sewage management, environmental safety and certain utilities and infrastructure support services. These services generally continue until the general service supply agreement is terminated.

Sales and Marketing

We focus our sales and marketing strategy on creating and strengthening our relationships with leading consumer electronics OEMs, such as LG Display, Sharp and Samsung, as well as analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. We believe our close collaboration with customers allows us to align our product and process technology development with our customers' existing and future needs. Because our customers often service multiple end markets, our product sales teams are organized by customers within the major geographies. We believe this facilitates the sale of products that address multiple end-market applications to each of our customers. Our semiconductor manufacturing services sales teams focus on marketing our services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies that require specialty manufacturing processes.

We sell our products through a direct sales force and a network of authorized agents and distributors. We have strategically located our sales and technical support offices near our customers. Our direct sales force consists primarily of representatives co-located with our design centers in Korea and Japan, as well as our local sales and support offices in Greater China and Europe. We have a network of agents and distributors in Korea, Japan, Europe and Greater China. With the expansion of the Power Solutions division portfolio, we expect to expand our sales agents and distributor franchises into Europe and the United States in 2010. On a combined basis for the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the two months ended December 31, 2009, we derived 82% of net sales through our direct sales force and 18% of net sales through our network of authorized agents and distributors.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts focus on intellectual property, design methodology and process technology for our complex analog and mixed-signal semiconductor products and services. Research and development expenses for the combined twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 were \$70.9 million, representing 12.7% of net sales, compared to \$89.5 million, representing 14.9% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008, and \$90.8 million, representing 12.8% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2007.

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Customers

We sell our display solutions and power solutions products to consumer electronics OEMs as well as subsystem designers and contract manufacturers. We sell our semiconductor manufacturing services to analog and mixed-signal semiconductor companies. For the year ended December 31, 2009, our ten largest customers accounted for 69% of our net sales, and we had one customer, LG Display, representing greater than 10% of our net sales. For the year December 31, 2009, we received revenues of \$59.0 million from customers in the United States and \$501.1 million from all foreign countries, of which 61.2% was from Korea, 18.5% from Taiwan, 7.6% from Japan and 9.6% from China, Hong Kong and Macau.

Intellectual Property

As of December 31, 2009, our portfolio of intellectual property assets included approximately 3,600 novel registered and pending patents. Because we file patents in multiple jurisdictions, we additionally have approximately 1,000 registered and pending patents that relate to identical technical claims in our base patent portfolio. Our patents expire at various times over the next 18 years. While these patents are in the aggregate important to our competitive position, we do not believe that any single registered or pending patent is material to us.

We have entered into exclusive and non-exclusive licenses and development agreements with third parties relating to the use of intellectual property of the third parties in our products and our design processes, including licenses related to embedded memory technology, design tools, process simulation tools, circuit designs and processor cores. Some of these licenses, including our agreements with Silicon Works Co., Ltd. and ARM Limited, are material to our business and may be terminated prior to the expiration of these licenses by the licensors should we fail to cure any breach under such licenses. Additionally, in connection with the Original Acquisition, Hynix retained a perpetual license to use the intellectual property that we acquired from Hynix in the Original Acquisition. Under this license, Hynix and its subsidiaries are free to develop products that may incorporate or embody intellectual property developed by us prior to October 2004.

Competition

We operate in highly competitive markets characterized by rapid technological change and continually advancing customer requirements. Although no one company competes with us in all of our product lines, we face significant competition in each of our market segments. Our competitors include other independent and captive manufacturers and designers of analog and mixed-signal integrated circuits including display driver and power management semiconductor devices, as well as companies providing specialty manufacturing services.

We compete based on design experience, manufacturing capabilities, the ability to service customer needs from the design phase through the shipping of a completed product, length of design cycle and quality of technical support and sales personnel. Our ability to compete successfully will depend on internal and external variables, both within and outside of our control. These variables include the timeliness with which we can develop new products and technologies, product performance and quality, manufacturing yields, capacity availability, customer service, pricing, industry trends and general economic trends.

Employees

Our worldwide workforce consisted of 3,155 employees (full- and part-time) as of January 31, 2010, of which 391 were involved in sales, marketing, general and administrative, 391 were in research and development (including 207 with advanced degrees), 74 were in quality, reliability and assurance and 2,299 were in manufacturing (comprised of 347 in engineering and 1,952 in operations). As of January 31, 2010, 2,037 employees, or approximately 64.6% of our

workforce, were

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represented by the MagnaChip Semiconductor Labor Union, which is a member of the Federation of Korean Metal Workers Trade Unions. We believe our labor relations are good.

Environmental

Our operations are subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate, governing, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, the generation, use, handling, storage and disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous substances (including asbestos) and waste, soil and groundwater contamination and employee health and safety. These laws and regulations are complex, constantly changing and have tended to become more stringent over time. There can be no assurance that we have been or will be in compliance with all these laws and regulations, or that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with these laws and regulations in the future. The adoption of new environmental, health and safety laws, any failure to comply with new or existing laws or issues relating to hazardous substances could subject us to material liability (including substantial fines or penalties), impose the need for additional capital equipment or other process requirements upon us, curtail our operations or restrict our ability to expand operations.

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to lawsuits and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business and intellectual property litigation and infringement claims. Intellectual property litigation and infringement claims, in particular, could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from selling our products. We are currently not involved in any legal proceedings the outcome of which we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Segments

For a description of our business and the distribution of our assets by geographic regions and reporting segments, see note 23 to the consolidated financial statements of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC for the ten-month period ended October 25, 2009 and the two-month period ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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The following table is a list of the current directors and executive officers of MagnaChip and their respective ages as of December 31, 2009:

Name	Age	Position
Sang Park	62	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Tae Young Hwang	53	Chief Operating Officer and President
Brent Rowe	48	Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Margaret Sakai	52	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Heung Kyu Kim	46	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division
Tae Jong Lee	47	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering
John McFarland	43	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Michael Elkins	41	Director
Randal Klein	44	Director
R. Douglas Norby	74	Director
Gidu Shroff	64	Director
Steven Tan	33	Director
Nader Tavakoli	51	Director

Sang Park, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Park became our Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 2007, after serving as President, Chief Executive Officer and director since May 2006. Mr. Park served as an executive fellow for iSuppli Corporation from January 2005 to May 2006. Prior to joining iSuppli, he was founder and president of SP Associates, a consulting services provider for technology companies, from September 2003 to December 2004. Mr. Park served as Chief Executive Officer of Hynix from May 2002 to March 2003, and as Chief Operating Officer and President of the Semiconductor Division of Hynix from July 1999 to April 2002. Prior to his service at Hynix, Mr. Park was Vice President of Procurement Engineering at IBM in New York from 1995 to 1999, and he held various positions in procurement and operations at Hewlett Packard in California from 1979 to 1995. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Park should serve as a director and as chairman of the board of directors based on his extensive experience as an executive, investor and director in our industry and his experience and insight as our Chief Executive Officer.

Tae Young Hwang, Chief Operating Officer and President. Mr. Hwang became our Chief Operating Officer and President in November 2009. He previously served as our Executive Vice President, Manufacturing Division, and General Manager, Display Solutions from January 2007, and our Executive Vice President of Manufacturing Operations from October 2004. Prior to that time, Mr. Hwang served as Hynix's Senior Vice President of Manufacturing Operations, System IC, from 2002 to 2003. From 1999 to 2001, he was Vice President of Cheongju Operations for Hynix. Mr. Hwang holds a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Pusan National University and an M.B.A. from Cheongju University.

Brent Rowe, Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales. Mr. Rowe became our Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales in April 2006. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Rowe served at Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., a semiconductor manufacturer, as Vice President, Americas Sales and Marketing from August 2003 to October 2005; Vice President, Europe Sales and Marketing from

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August 2002 to August 2003; and Vice President, Japan Sales and Marketing from April 2002 to August 2002. Mr. Rowe holds a B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Illinois.

Margaret Sakai, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Ms. Sakai became our Senior Vice President, Finance, on November 1, 2006 and our Chief Financial Officer on April 10, 2009. Prior to joining our company, she served as Chief Financial Officer of Asia Finance and Vice President of Photronics, Inc., a manufacturer of reticles and photomasks for semiconductor and microelectronic applications, since November 2003. From June 1999 to October 2003, Ms. Sakai was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PKL Corporation, a photomask manufacturer. From October 1995 to May 1999, Ms. Sakai served as Director of Finance of Acqutek International Limited, a lead-frame manufacturer, and from March 1992 to September 1995, Ms. Sakai served as Financial Manager at National Semiconductor Corporation. Ms. Sakai worked as an Audit Supervisor at Coopers & Lybrand from January 1988 to March 1992. Ms. Sakai is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of California and holds a B.A. degree in Accounting from Babson College.

Heung Kyu Kim, Senior Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division. Mr. Kim became our Senior Vice President and General Manager, Power Solutions Division, in July 2007. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Kim served at Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., a semiconductor manufacturer, as Vice President of the Power Conversion Product Line from July 2003 to June 2007, and as Director of Korea Sales and Marketing from April 1999 to June 2003. Mr. Kim holds a B.S. degree in Metallurgical Engineering from Korea University.

Tae Jong Lee, Senior Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering. Mr. Lee became our Senior Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Engineering, in August 2009. He previously served as our Vice President, Corporate Engineering from September 2007. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Lee served as Director of the Technology Development Division, Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing, in Singapore from 1999 to August 2007. Mr. Lee holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Seoul National University, and a Ph.D in Physics from the University of Texas at Dallas.

John McFarland, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. Mr. McFarland became our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in April 2006, after serving as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since November 2004. Prior to joining our company, Mr. McFarland served as a foreign legal consultant at Bae, Kim & Lee, a law firm, from August 2003 to November 2004 and an associate at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, P.C., a law firm, from August 2000 to July 2003. Mr. McFarland holds a B.A. degree in Asian Studies, conferred with highest distinction from the University of Michigan, and a J.D. degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law.

Michael Elkins, Director. Mr. Elkins became our director in November 2009. Mr. Elkins joined Avenue in 2004 and is currently a Portfolio Manager of the Avenue U.S. Funds. In such capacity, Mr. Elkins is responsible for assisting with the direction of the investment activities of the Avenue U.S. strategy. Prior to joining Avenue, Mr. Elkins was a Portfolio Manager and Trader with ABP Investments US, Inc. While at ABP, he was responsible for actively managing high yield investments using a total return-special situations overlay strategy. Prior to ABP, Mr. Elkins served as a Portfolio Manager and Trader for UBK Asset Management, after joining the company as a High Yield Credit Analyst. Previously, Mr. Elkins was a Credit Analyst for both Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. and Smith Barney, Inc. Mr. Elkins holds a B.A. in Marketing from George Washington University and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Goizueta Business School at Emory University. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Elkins should serve on the board based upon his extensive investing and management experience.

Randal Klein, Director. Mr. Klein became our director in November 2009. Mr. Klein joined Avenue in 2004 and is currently a Senior Vice President of the Avenue U.S. Funds. In such capacity, Mr. Klein is responsible for identifying, analyzing and modeling investment opportunities for the Avenue U.S. strategy. Prior to joining Avenue, Mr. Klein

was a Senior Vice President at Lehman

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Brothers, where his responsibilities included restructuring advisory work, financial sponsors coverage, mergers and acquisitions and corporate finance. Prior to Lehman, Mr. Klein worked in sales, marketing and engineering as an aerospace engineer for The Boeing Company. Mr. Klein holds a B.S. in Aerospace Engineering, conferred with Highest Distinction from the University of Virginia, and an M.B.A. in Finance from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Klein should serve on the board based upon his extensive experience in finance, accounting and investing.

R. Douglas Norby, Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Norby became our director and Chairman of the Audit Committee in March 2010. Mr. Norby previously served as our director and Chairman of the Audit Committee from May 2006 until October 2008. Mr. Norby served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tessera Technologies, Inc., a public semiconductor intellectual property company, from July 2003 to January 2006. Mr. Norby worked as a management consultant with Tessera from May 2003 until July 2003. Mr. Norby served as Chief Financial Officer of Zambeel, Inc., a data storage systems company, from March 2002 until February 2003, and as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Novalux, Inc., an optoelectronics company, from December 2000 to March 2002. Prior to his tenure with Novalux, Inc., Mr. Norby served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of LSI Logic Corporation from November 1996 to December 2000. Mr. Norby is a director of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and STATS ChipPAC Ltd. Mr. Norby received a B.A. degree in Economics from Harvard University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Norby should serve on our board based upon his extensive experience as a chief financial officer, his extensive experience in accounting and his experience as a public company director and audit committee chair.

Gidu Shroff, Director. Mr. Shroff became our director in March 2010. Mr. Shroff served in various positions at Intel Corporation from 1980 to July 2009. He served as a Corporate Vice President from January 2002 to July 2009, as Vice President of Materials from December 1997 to January 2002, and as General Manager of Outsourcing from January 1990 until December 1997. Mr. Shroff holds a B.S. in Metallurgy from Poona Engineering University in India, an M.S. in Materials Science from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Santa Clara University. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Shroff should serve on the board based upon his extensive experience in the semiconductor industry.

Steven Tan, Director. Mr. Tan became our director in November 2009. Mr. Tan joined Avenue in 2005 and is currently a Vice President of the Avenue U.S. Funds. In such capacity, Mr. Tan is responsible for identifying and analyzing investment opportunities in the technology and telecommunications sectors for the Avenue U.S. strategy. Previously, Mr. Tan was a research analyst in the Avenue Event Driven Group where he was responsible for investments related to long/short equity, special situations and risk arbitrage. Prior to Avenue, Mr. Tan worked at Wasserstein Perella & Co., an investment and merchant bank, where he was a Mergers & Acquisitions analyst with the Industrial Group focusing on the automotive and industrial sectors. Mr. Tan holds a B.A. in Mathematics and Economics from Wesleyan University and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Tan should serve on the board based on his extensive experience in finance and accounting and his experience as an investor in the technology sector.

Nader Tavakoli, Director. Mr. Tavakoli became our director in November 2009. Mr. Tavakoli has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of EagleRock Capital Management, a private investment firm based in New York City since January 2002. Prior to founding EagleRock, Mr. Tavakoli was a portfolio manager at Odyssey Partners, Highbridge Capital and Cowen and Co. Mr. Tavakoli holds a B.A. in History from Montclair State University and a J.D. from Rutgers School of Law. Our board of directors has concluded that Mr. Tavakoli should serve on the board based upon his extensive investing experience.

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Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Sang Park was the Chairman of our board of directors and Chief Executive Officer and Tae Young Hwang, Brent Rowe, Margaret Sakai, Heung Kyu Kim, Tae Jong Lee and John McFarland were each officers during our Chapter 11 reorganization proceedings. R. Douglas Norby was one of our directors until September 2008. Mr. Norby was also an officer of Novalux, Inc., a private company, which was subject to bankruptcy proceedings in March 2003, approximately one year after Mr. Norby's departure from Novalux, Inc.

Board Composition

Our bylaws will provide that our board of directors will consist of seven members. Mr. Park, our Chief Executive Officer, is the Chairman of our board of directors. Messrs. Elkins, Klein, and Tan have been designated to serve on our board by our largest equity holder, which consists of funds affiliated with Avenue Capital Management II, L.P. Messrs. Norby, Shroff and Tavakoli serve as independent directors elected by the affirmative vote of holders of more than 50% of our outstanding common equity.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Mr. Norby as Chairman and Messrs. Klein and Tavakoli. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Norby is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act. Our board has also determined that Messrs. Norby and Tavakoli are independent as that term is defined in both Rule 303A of the NYSE rules and Rule 10A-3 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and, upon the closing of this offering, will each be an independent director as that term is defined in Rule 303A of the NYSE rules. In making this determination, our board of directors considered the relationships that Messrs. Norby and Tavakoli have with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including any beneficial ownership of our equity. In accordance with applicable rules of the NYSE, we are relying upon an exception that allows us to phase in our compliance with the independent audit committee requirement as follows, (i) one independent member at the time of listing; (ii) a majority of independent members within 90 days of listing; and (iii) all independent members within one year of listing.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee of the board will be appointed prior to the closing of this offering. The compensation committee will have overall responsibility for evaluating and approving our executive officer and director compensation plans, policies and programs, as well as all equity-based compensation plans and policies.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The nominating and governance committee will be appointed prior to the closing of this offering. The nominating and governance committee's mandate will be to identify qualified individuals to become members of the board, to oversee an annual evaluation of the board of directors and its committees, to periodically review and recommend to the board any proposed changes to our corporate governance guidelines and to monitor our corporate governance structure.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees. We will provide a copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics without charge to any person upon written request made to our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary at c/o MagnaChip Semiconductor, Ltd.,

891 Daechi-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul, 135-738,

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Korea. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is also available on our website at www.magnachip.com.

Assessment of Risk

Our board of directors believes that our compensation programs are designed such that they will not incentivize unnecessary risk-taking. The base salary component of our compensation program is a fixed amount and does not depend on performance. Our cash incentive program takes into account multiple metrics, thus diversifying the risk associated with any single performance metric, and we believe it does not incentivize our executive officers to focus exclusively on short-term outcomes. Our equity awards are limited by the terms of our equity plans to a fixed maximum specified in the plan, and are subject to vesting to align the long-term interests of our executive officers with those of our equityholders.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Executive Compensation

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The compensation committee of our board of directors, or the Committee, has overall responsibility for administering our compensation program for our named executive officers. The Committee's responsibilities consist of evaluating, approving and monitoring our executive officer and director compensation plans, policies and programs, as well as each of our equity-based compensation plans and policies. Prior to 2010, compensation decisions were made by the entire board of directors and for the discussion that follows, references to the Committee during such period refer to the entire board. For 2009, our named executive officers who continue to serve as executive officers were:

Sang Park, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer;

Tae Young Hwang, Chief Operating Officer and President;

Brent Rowe, Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales;

Margaret Sakai, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and

John McFarland, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

The Committee seeks to establish total compensation for executive officers that is fair, reasonable and competitive. The Committee evaluates our compensation packages to ensure that:

we maintain our ability to attract and retain superior executives in critical positions;

our executives are incentivized and rewarded for aggressive corporate growth, achievement of long-term corporate objectives and individual performance that meets or exceeds our expectations without encouraging unnecessary risk-taking; and

compensation provided to critical executives remains competitive relative to the compensation paid to similarly situated executives of companies in the semiconductor industry.

The Committee believes that the most effective executive compensation packages align executives' interests with those of our unitholders by rewarding performance that exceeds specific annual, long-term and strategic goals that are

intended to improve unitholder value. These objectives include the achievement of financial performance goals and progress on projects that our board of directors anticipates will lead to future growth, as discussed more fully below.

The information set forth below in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes the Committee's general philosophy and historical approach. However, given our financial challenges, in

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the beginning of 2009, the Committee determined to continue the arrangements from the prior year and did not perform any in depth analysis.

Until April 2009, Robert J. Krakauer served as our President, Chief Financial Officer, and director. In April 2009, we entered into a Senior Advisor Agreement with Mr. Krakauer pursuant to which he resigned from his employment and as a director but remains available to consult with us in a limited capacity until April 2010 to one year thereafter. Although Mr. Krakauer is no longer one our executive officers, his 2009 compensation is reported herein in accordance with SEC rules.

Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions

For named executive officers other than our chief executive officer, we have historically sought and considered input from our chief executive officer in making determinations regarding executive compensation. Our chief executive officer annually reviews the performance of our other named executive officers. Our chief executive officer subsequently presents conclusions and recommendations regarding such officers, including proposed salary adjustments and incentive amounts, to the Committee. The Committee then makes final decisions regarding any adjustments or awards.

The review of performance by the Committee and our chief executive officer of other executive officers is both an objective and subjective assessment of each executive's contribution to our performance, leadership qualities, strengths and weaknesses and the individual's performance relative to goals set by the Committee or our chief executive officer, as applicable. The Committee and our chief executive officer do not systematically assign a weight to the factors, and may, in their discretion, consider or disregard any one factor which, in their sole discretion, is important to or irrelevant for a particular executive.

The Committee's annual determinations regarding executive compensation are subject to the terms of the respective service agreements between us and the named executive officers (as set forth in more detail below). In addition to the annual reviews, the Committee also typically considers compensation changes upon a named executive officer's promotion or other change in job responsibility. Neither our chief executive officer nor any of our other executives participates in deliberations relating to their own compensation.

Role of Compensation Consultants

The Committee has the authority to retain the services of third-party executive compensation specialists in connection with the establishment of cash and equity compensation and related policies. Historically, we have engaged compensation consultants to provide information and recommendations relating to executive pay and equity compensation or otherwise obtained third party compensation surveys. In light of the financial challenges we were facing, we did not use a compensation consultant, or review any formal industry data, in connection with setting 2009 executive compensation. The Committee has not retained a compensation consultant for 2010.

Timing of Compensation Decisions

At the end of each fiscal year, our chief executive officer will review the performance of the other executive officers and present his conclusions and recommendations to the Committee. At that time and throughout the year, the Committee will also evaluate the performance of our chief executive officer, which is measured in substantial part against our consolidated financial performance. In January of the following fiscal year, the Committee will then assess the overall functioning of our compensation plans against our goals, and determine whether any changes to the allocation of compensation elements, or the structure or level of any particular compensation element, are warranted.

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In connection with this process, our Committee generally establishes the elements of its performance-based cash bonus plan for the upcoming year. With respect to newly hired employees, our practice is typically to approve equity grants at the first meeting of the Committee following such employee's hire date. We do not have any program, plan or practice to time equity award grants in coordination with the release of material non-public information. From time to time, additional equity awards may be granted to executive officers during the fiscal year. For example, in December 2009, our executive officers were granted restricted unit bonuses and nonstatutory options for common units, as further described below.

Elements of Compensation

In making decisions regarding the pay of the named executive officers, the Committee looks to set a total compensation package for each officer that will retain high-quality talent and motivate executives to achieve the goals set by our board of directors. Our 2009 compensation package was composed of the following elements:

- annual base salary;
- short-term cash incentives;
- long-term equity incentives;
- a benefits package that is generally available to all of our employees; and
- expatriate and other executive benefits.

Determination of Amount of Each Element of Compensation

General Background

In 2009, our board of directors assessed the overall functioning of our compensation plans against our goals, and, due to our financial condition and impending reorganization proceedings, determined no changes to the allocation of compensation elements, or the structure or level of any particular compensation element, were warranted for 2009.

The Committee seeks to establish a total cash compensation package for our named executive officers that is competitive and within the ranges reflected in compensation data reviewed by the Committee, subject to adjustments based on each executive's experience and performance. Historically, based on the recommendations provided by outside advisors, our review of industry specific survey data and the professional and market experience of our board of directors, we measured total cash compensation for our named executive officers against cash compensation paid to similarly situated executives in the semiconductor industry. Base salaries for our named executive officers were benchmarked to median levels for companies in the semiconductor industry, and short-term cash incentives were put in place to raise total cash compensation targets above median levels if the Committee were to determine that our performance and that of our named executive officers exceeded expectations and the goals established by the Committee.

Historically, in determining the total cash and other compensation for each named executive officer, we benchmarked compensation based on data from other major Korean semiconductor companies, including Fairchild Korea, Dongbu Hitek, ChipPac Korea and Hynix Semiconductor, and

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we reviewed compensation data from TowersPerrin Korea, an independent compensation consultant, which surveyed the following companies:

Accenture	CommVerge	Lam Research	NXP Semiconductors
Advanced Micro Devices	CSR	Lexmark International	Orange Business
Applied Materials	Dell	Microsoft	Services
ASML	Electronic Arts	NCsoft	Sony Computer
Blizzard	GCT Semiconductor	Neowiz Games	Entertainment
Cisco Systems	Gravity	NHN Games	Tokyo Electron
CJ Internet	JCEntertainment	Npluto	Toshiba Group
	KLA-Tencor		Verizon Business

Equity awards are not tied to base salary or cash incentive amounts and will constitute lesser or greater proportions of total compensation depending on the fair value of the awards. The Committee, relying on the professional and market experience of our Committee members, generally seeks to set equity awards at levels which are within the ranges offered at other companies in the semiconductor industry. The Committee does not apply a formula or assign relative weight in making its determination. Instead, it makes a subjective determination after considering all information collectively.

The Committee establishes guidelines regarding the aggregate actual and expected cash and other compensation for each of our executive officers. The Committee develops these annual guidelines based on our annual operating plan, which is adopted in the December preceding each fiscal year, including the expected conduct of our business in the coming fiscal year, and then modifies the guidance as-needed to adjust for changes in our business during the year. The Committee makes all equity compensation decisions for our officers based on existing compensation arrangements for other of our executives at the same level of responsibility and based on our review of the market with a view to maintaining internal consistency and parity. The Committee may make additional equity compensation grants from time to time in its discretion.

Base Salary

Base salary is the guaranteed element of an employee's annual cash compensation. Increases in base salary reflect the employee's long-term performance, skill set and the value of that skill set, as well as changes to the compensation arrangements of the companies we benchmark. The Committee evaluates the performance of each named executive officer on an annual basis based on the accomplishment of performance objectives that were established at the beginning of the prior fiscal year as well as its own subjective evaluation of the officer's performance. In making its evaluation, the Committee determines changes in the base salary of each named executive officer based on a subjective qualitative assessment of the officer's contribution to our performance during the preceding year, including leadership, success in attaining particular goals of a division for which that officer has responsibility, our overall financial performance and such other criteria as the Committee may deem relevant, including input from the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Committee then makes a subjective decision based on these factors. The Committee does not systematically assign weights to any of the factors it considers, and may, in its discretion, ignore any factors or deem any one factor to have greater importance for a particular executive officer.

Based upon our financial condition at the time, the Committee determined not to change compensation arrangements at the beginning of 2009. Our employees, including our executive officers, voluntarily accepted a 20% reduction in base salary from 2008 levels from January to March 2009, and an additional 10% reduction from April to June 2009, as part of austerity measures implemented to assist in our recovery. Mr. Park voluntarily accepted a 40% reduction in base salary from January to March 2009, and an additional 20% pay reduction from April to June 2009. We restored

salaries to 2008 levels in July 2009. In December 2009, as a reward for the successful

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completion of our reorganization proceedings, our board of directors granted a one-time incentive of 30% of monthly base salary to all employees, and granted special discretionary incentives to Mr. Park, Mr. Hwang, Ms. Sakai and Mr. McFarland, as described in more detail below.

Cash Incentives

Short-term cash incentives comprise a significant portion of the total target compensation package and are designed to reward executives for their contributions to meeting and exceeding our goals and to recognize and reward our executives in achieving these goals. Incentives are designed as a percentage of base salary and are awarded based on individual performance and our achievement of the annual, long-term and strategic quantitative goals set by our Committee.

Given our financial position at the beginning of 2009, we did not set new targets for our cash incentive plans for 2009. As a result, our short-term cash incentive plan was effectively suspended through most of the year. In December 2009, our board of directors implemented a cash incentive plan effective as of January 1, 2010, which we call the Profit Sharing Plan. Each of our employees is eligible to participate in the Profit Sharing Plan, and our board of directors intends for the Profit Sharing Plan to incentivize our named executive officers, officers and employees to exceed expectations throughout our entire fiscal year. Our board of directors has empowered the Committee to administer the Profit Sharing Plan.

Under the Profit Sharing Plan, the Committee will review our business plan in December of each year and determine an annual consolidated Adjusted EBITDA target, or the Base Target, for the upcoming fiscal year and set the targeted amount to be awarded to our named executive officers and employees, or the Profit Share, for meeting the Base Target and for achievement in excess of the Base Target.

The Base Target is calculated as a percentage of our forecasted gross annual revenue for the upcoming fiscal year. We determine our revenue forecast by looking at several factors, including existing orders from our customers, quarterly and annual forecasts from our customers, our product roadmap and how it corresponds with our projected customer needs, and the overall industry forecasts for the semiconductor market. The Committee's goal is to set a Base Target that is difficult but not unreasonable to achieve. To determine the percentage of gross annual revenue for purposes of setting the Base Target, the Committee, in consultation with our board of directors, first determines a range of Adjusted EBITDA growth and gross margin that is competitive and will ensure that we build unitholder value, then sets a percentage such that the forecasted Adjusted EBITDA growth and gross margin is within that range. See

Prospectus Summary Summary Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data for a discussion of how we define Adjusted EBITDA. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an appropriate measure of our performance because Adjusted EBITDA eliminates the impact of a number of items that we do not consider to be indicative of our core ongoing operating performance, is an enterprise level performance measure commonly reported and widely used by analysts and investors in our industry, and provides a more consistent measurement of period to period performance of our core operations, as well as a comparison of our operating performance to companies in our industry. For additional information regarding how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, please see Prospectus Summary Summary Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Financial Data.

Each named executive officer receives as a Profit Share a set percentage of their annual base salary once the Base Target is achieved. For 2010, our Chief Executive Officer is eligible to receive 40% of annual base salary, our President is eligible to receive 33.3% of annual base salary, our General Managers are eligible to receive 26.7% of annual base salary, our Senior Vice Presidents are eligible to receive 23.3% of annual base salary and our Vice Presidents are eligible to receive 20% of annual base salary. In the event we exceed the Base Target, we will pay to our executive officers and employees an additional Profit Share of 25% of our annual consolidated Adjusted EBITDA in excess of the Base Target.

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We pay the Profit Share during the normal pay period in the January following the conclusion of each fiscal year for which the Profit Share is calculated, and the Profit Share is only payable to those executives who have been employed by us during the entire fiscal year for which the Profit Share is calculated and who are employed by us on the Profit Share payment date, provided that the Profit Share is payable pro rata to any named executive officers who begin their employment during the fiscal year for which the Profit Share is calculated.

The Committee retains the sole discretion to (i) authorize the payment of the Profit Share in December of the relevant fiscal year when the Committee believes the Base Target will be achieved, (ii) pay Profit Shares when we achieve slightly less than the Base Target, and (iii) make interim Profit Share payments during the fiscal year. In addition to the Profit Sharing Plan, the Committee retains the right to grant discretionary incentives to our named executive officers as a reward for extraordinary performance. For example, as discussed above, Mr. Park, Mr. Hwang, Ms. Sakai and Mr. McFarland were paid a discretionary incentive in December 2009 in recognition of their role in our successful reorganization proceedings.

For 2010, the implementation of the Profit Sharing Plan has been modified to provide our employees with an opportunity to share in company success earlier in the fiscal year than under the existing Profit Sharing Plan. In addition to setting the Base Target, two interim targets for our first and second fiscal quarters have been set. We will pay a Profit Share distribution in the first normal pay period following the conclusion of each fiscal quarter for each interim target that we reach. The total Profit Share payable for meeting the Base Target will be offset by any profit share paid in 2010 for reaching either or both of the interim targets. In addition, for 2010, we will not pay a Profit Share of 25% of our annual consolidated Adjusted EBITDA in excess of the Base Target.

Equity Compensation

In addition to cash incentives, we offer equity incentives as a way to enhance the link between the creation of unitholder value and executive incentive compensation and to give our executives appropriate motivation and rewards for achieving increases in enterprise value. Under our 2009 Common Unit Plan, our board of directors granted options to acquire MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC common units and restricted unit bonus awards. Awards under our 2009 Common Unit Plan will be converted into options for common stock and restricted common stock of MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation upon our corporate conversion. Such options vest in installments over three years following grant, with approximately one-third of the restricted unit awards vested at grant and the remainder vesting in two subsequent annual installments, as set forth in more detail below.

Under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan, which will replace the 2009 Common Unit Plan immediately following our corporation conversion, the Committee may grant participants stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and units, and other stock-based and cash-based awards. In granting equity awards, the Committee may establish any conditions or restrictions it deems appropriate. Stock options and stock appreciation rights must have exercise prices at least equal to the fair market value of the stock at the time of their grant pursuant to the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan. The fair market value of the stock at the time of grant will generally be the closing price of a share of stock as quoted on the national or regional securities exchange or quotation system constituting the primary market for the stock on the date any grant is made. Prior to the exercise of a stock option or stock appreciation or settlement of an award denominated in units, the holder has no rights as a stockholder with respect to the stock subject to the award, including voting rights and the right to receive dividends. Participants receiving restricted stock awards are stockholders and have both voting rights and the right to receive dividends, except that dividends paid on unvested shares may remain subject to forfeiture until vested. Award vesting ceases upon termination of employment, and vested options and stock appreciation rights remain exercisable only for a limited period following such termination.

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The Committee considers granting additional equity compensation in the event of new employment, or a promotion or change in job responsibility or in its discretion to reward or incentivize individual officers. The option award levels vary among participants based on their job grade and position. The Committee makes subjective determinations regarding award amounts in light of the available pool, and will provide higher awards to those executives in positions considered by the Committee to be more critical to our long-term success. The Committee will generally maintain substantially equivalent award levels for executives at equivalent job grades in positions with no material difference in criticality. Stock option awards are not tied to base salary or cash incentive amounts.

We generally expect to grant equity compensation in the form of unit options. However, in December 2009, in recognition of services provided in guiding us through our reorganization proceedings, our board of directors granted each of our current named executive officers a restricted unit bonus in addition to an option. We granted restricted unit bonuses in order to provide our executives with an embedded value while still incentivizing them to contribute toward increasing our enterprise value. See additional details below in Grant of Plan-Based Awards. Thirty-four percent of each restricted unit bonus vested upon grant, with the remaining portion vesting in equal installments on the first and second anniversary of the grant date. Thirty-four percent of the common units subject to the options will vest and become exercisable on the first anniversary of grant date, with 8 or 9% of the common units subject to the options vesting on completion of each three-month period thereafter through December 2012.

Upon the recommendation of our board of directors or chief executive officer, or otherwise, the Committee may in the future consider granting additional performance-based equity incentives.

Perquisites and Other Benefits

We provide the named executive officers with perquisites and other personal benefits, including expatriate benefits, that the Committee believes are reasonable and consistent with its overall compensation program to better enable us to attract and retain superior employees for key positions. The Committee determines the level and types of expatriate benefits for the officers based on local market surveys taken by our human resources group. Attributed costs of the personal benefits for the named executive officers are as set forth in the Summary Compensation Table below.

Mr. Park, Ms. Sakai and Mr. McFarland were expatriates during all or part of 2009 and received expatriate benefits commensurate with market practice in Korea. These perquisites, which were determined on an individual basis, included housing allowances, relocation allowances, insurance premiums, reimbursement for the use of a car, home leave flights, living expenses, tax equalization payments and tax advisory services, each as we deemed appropriate.

In addition, pursuant to the Employee Retirement Benefit Security Act, certain executive officers resident in Korea with one or more years of service are entitled to severance benefits upon the termination of their employment for any reason. For purposes of this section, we call this benefit statutory severance. The base statutory severance is approximately one month of base salary per year of service. Mr. Hwang, Ms. Sakai and Mr. McFarland accrue statutory severance.

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The following table sets forth certain information concerning the compensation earned during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, of our named executive officers:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(1)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)(2)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Seung Park	2009	376,980	613,893	1,769,600	488,070		314,785(3)	3,563,328
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2008	442,128					351,897(4)	794,025
Se Young Hwang,	2007	450,148	309,330				244,468(5)	1,003,946
Chief Operating Officer and President	2009	189,748	106,544	663,600	305,044	119,541	10,884(6)	1,395,361
Gregent Rowe	2008	212,307				99,095	20,293(7)	331,695
Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales	2007	236,830	119,339			19,735	11,476(8)	387,380
Margaret Sakai	2009	293,054	176,000(9)	442,400	183,026		12,231(10)	1,106,711
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2008	226,308	176,000(11)				25,673(12)	427,981
John McFarland,	2007	220,846	176,000(13)				142,191(14)	539,037
Secretary	2009	238,347	46,549	265,440	73,211	12,143	163,668(15)	799,358
Former President	2008	250,934				37,683	180,025(16)	468,642
and Chief Financial Officer	2007	250,082	21,569			24,086	167,791(17)	463,528
Robert J. Krakauer,	2009	172,229	44,764	265,440	48,807	14,369	99,615(18)	645,224
Former President	2008	191,147				21,492	79,790(19)	292,429
and Chief Financial Officer	2007	201,839	75,930		23,195	22,802	97,334(20)	421,100
Secretary	2009	467,265					176,554(21)	643,819
Former President	2008	468,426					820,236(22)	1,288,662
and Chief Financial Officer	2007	375,123	270,903				707,831(23)	1,353,857

Note: Amounts set forth in the above table that were originally paid in Korean won from January 1 to October 25, 2009 and during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 have been converted into U.S. dollars using an average exchange rates during the respective periods. After October 25, 2009, a monthly average exchange rate was used.

Footnotes:

- (1) Represents grant date fair value with respect to the fiscal year determined in accordance with FASB ASC 718. See Note 4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Unit-Based Compensation, and Note 19 Equity

Incentive Plans, to the MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC audited consolidated financial statements for the two months ended December 31, 2009, the ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the years ended 2008 and 2007.

- (2) Consists of statutory severance accrued during the two months ended December 31, 2009, ten months ended October 25, 2009 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, as applicable. See the section subtitled Compensation Discussion and Analysis for a description of the statutory severance benefit.
- (3) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Park: (a) \$125,073 equivalent to one year prepayment of housing expenses for Mr. Park's amended housing lease; (b) \$28,386 for insurance premiums; (c) \$48,319 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car, home leave flights, living expenses and personal tax advisory expenses); and (d) \$89,252 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. Park already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2008; and (e) \$23,755 for reimbursement of Korean tax.
- (4) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Park: (a) \$70,838 equivalent to six months from \$301,410 for prepayment of Mr. Park's housing expenses for two years, \$82,828 for seven months' rent for Mr. Park's new housing lease for two years and \$8,192 equivalent to housing expenses for six months calculated from the key money deposit for Mr. Park's new housing lease for two years; (b) \$27,290 for insurance premiums; (c) \$35,787 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car, home leave flights and personal tax advisory expenses); (d) \$78,913 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. Park already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2006 and 2007; (e) \$24,962 for Mr. Park's living expenses; and (f) \$23,087 for reimbursement of Korean tax and employee fringe benefits.
- (5) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Park: (a) \$154,798 equivalent to one year prepayment of Mr. Park's housing expenses for two years; (b) \$42,684 for insurance premiums; (c) \$31,750 for other personal benefits (including personal tax advisory expenses); (d) \$1,188 of reimbursement in relation to a Korean tax payment in 2006; and (e) \$14,048 for reimbursement of Korean tax, the employee contribution portion of the Korean national health insurance program and employee fringe benefits.

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- (6) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Hwang: (a) \$7,832 for reimbursement of the use of a car; and (b) \$3,052 for insurance premiums.
- (7) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Hwang: (a) \$9,541 for reimbursement of the use of a car; (b) \$9,070 for insurance premiums; and (c) \$1,682 for employee fringe benefits.
- (8) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Hwang: (a) \$11,056 for reimbursement of the use of a car; and (b) \$420 for employee fringe benefits.
- (9) Under Mr. Rowe's offer letter (as supplemented), in 2007, Mr. Rowe elected to receive a \$528,000 advance on his first three years of potential annual bonus payments at a rate of 80% of base pay. One-third of this amount (\$176,000) was earned in 2009.
- (10) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Rowe: (a) \$1,597 for reimbursement of the use of a car; and (b) \$10,634 for insurance premiums.
- (11) Under Mr. Rowe's offer letter (as supplemented), in 2007, Mr. Rowe elected to receive a \$528,000 advance on his first three years of potential annual bonus payments at a rate of 80% of base pay. One-third of this amount (\$176,000) was earned in 2008.
- (12) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Rowe: (a) \$1,983 for reimbursement of the use of a car; (b) \$13,027 for insurance premiums; and (c) \$10,663 for personal tax advisory expenses.
- (13) Under Mr. Rowe's offer letter (as supplemented), in 2007, Mr. Rowe elected to receive a \$528,000 advance on his first three years of potential annual bonus payments at a rate of 80% of base pay. One-third of this amount (\$176,000) was earned in 2007.
- (14) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Rowe: (a) \$121,826 of Mr. Rowe's relocation allowance when he returned to the U.S. from an expatriate assignment in Korea; (b) \$3,000 for contributions to a pension plan; (c) \$4,967 for personal tax advisory expenses; (d) \$12,130 for insurance premiums; and (e) \$268 for reimbursement of the use of a car.
- (15) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Ms. Sakai: (a) \$25,590 for four months' rent for Ms. Sakai's new housing lease and \$32,650 equivalent to housing expenses for eight months calculated from the key money deposit for Ms. Sakai's housing lease for two years; (b) \$33,735 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Ms. Sakai's children; (c) \$21,352 for Ms. Sakai's home leave flights; (d) \$28,238 for insurance premiums; (e) \$8,568 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car, personal tax advisory expenses, and communication expenses); and (f) \$13,535 for reimbursement of Korean tax.
- (16) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Ms. Sakai: (a) \$61,438 equivalent to housing expenses for one year calculated from the key money deposit for Ms. Sakai's housing lease for two years; (b) \$38,046 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Ms. Sakai's children; (c) \$23,420 for Ms. Sakai's home leave flights; (d) \$27,211 for insurance premiums; (e) \$21,460 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car, personal tax advisory expenses, and communication expenses); and (f) \$8,450 for reimbursement of Korean tax and employee fringe benefits.
- (17) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Ms. Sakai: (a) \$72,661 equivalent to housing expenses for one year calculated from the key money deposit for Ms. Sakai's housing lease for two years; (b) \$30,649 for

reimbursement of tuition expenses for Ms. Sakai's children; (c) \$18,709 for Ms. Sakai's home leave flights; (d) \$28,140 for insurance premiums; (e) \$13,673 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car, personal tax advisory expenses, and communication expenses); and (f) \$3,959 for reimbursement of the employee contribution portion of the Korean national health insurance program and employee fringe benefits.

- (18) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. McFarland: (a) \$23,351 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Mr. McFarland's child; (b) \$19,978 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. McFarland already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2008; (c) \$20,227 for insurance premiums; (d) \$1,089 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car and personal tax advisory expenses); and (e) \$34,970 for reimbursement of Korean tax.
- (19) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. McFarland: (a) \$21,334 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Mr. McFarland's child; (b) \$13,382 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. McFarland already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2007; (c) \$19,736 for insurance premiums paid; (d) \$12,296 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car and personal tax advisory expenses); and (e) \$13,042 for reimbursement of Korean tax and employee fringe benefits.
- (20) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. McFarland: (a) \$35,837 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Mr. McFarland's child; (b) \$20,292 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. McFarland already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2006; (c) \$23,534 for insurance premiums; (d) \$5,050 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car and personal tax advisory expenses); and (e) \$12,621 for reimbursement of Korean tax, the employee contribution portion of the Korean national health insurance program and employee fringe benefits.
- (21) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Krakauer: (a) \$145,460 for Mr. Krakauer's housing expenses; (b) \$24,329 for insurance premiums; and (c) \$6,765 for other personal benefits (including reimbursement of the use of a car and living expenses).

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- (22) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Krakauer: (a) \$225,940 for Mr. Krakauer's housing expenses; (b) \$97,827 for reimbursement of living expenses; (c) \$29,246 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Mr. Krakauer's children; (d) \$23,860 for Mr. Krakauer's home leave flights; (e) \$22,842 for insurance premiums; (f) \$22,404 for reimbursement of the use of two cars; (g) \$49,789 for personal tax advisory expenses; (h) \$248,302 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. Krakauer already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2006, 2007 and 2008; (i) \$29,604 for repatriation allowance paid to Mr. Krakauer; and (j) \$70,422 for reimbursement of Korean tax and employee fringe benefits.
- (23) Includes the following personal benefits paid to Mr. Krakauer: (a) \$107,088 equivalent to seven months from Mr. Krakauer's old lease contract and \$101,874 equivalent to five months from \$697,547 for prepayment of his new lease contract for three years; (b) \$30,643 for reimbursement of living expenses; (c) \$71,683 for reimbursement of tuition expenses for Mr. Krakauer's children; (d) \$20,242 for Mr. Krakauer's home leave flights; (e) \$43,823 for insurance premiums; (f) \$63,791 of reimbursement for all commission and closing costs for the sale of Mr. Krakauer's house in the United States; (g) \$12,581 for personal tax advisory expenses; (h) \$21,748 for reimbursement of the use of two cars; (i) \$147,490 of reimbursement for the difference between the actual tax Mr. Krakauer already paid and the hypothetical tax he had to pay for the fiscal year 2006; and (j) \$86,868 for reimbursement of Korean tax, the employee contribution portion of the Korean national health insurance program and employee fringe benefits.

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The following table sets forth certain information with respect to stock and option awards and other plan-based awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2009 to our named executive officers:

Name	Grant Date	All Other	All Other	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/sh)(2)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards \$(3)
		Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)(1)	Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)(1)		
Sang Park	12/08/2009	2,240,000			\$ 1,769,600
	12/08/2009		2,240,000	1.16	\$ 488,070
Tae Young Hwang,	12/08/2009	840,000			\$ 663,600
	12/08/2009		1,400,000	1.16	\$ 305,044
Brent Rowe	12/08/2009	560,000			\$ 442,400
	12/08/2009		840,000	1.16	\$ 183,026
Margaret Sakai	12/08/2009	336,000			\$ 265,440
	12/08/2009		336,000	1.16	\$ 73,211
John McFarland	12/08/2009	336,000			\$ 265,440
	12/08/2009		224,000	1.16	\$ 48,807

- (1) The vesting schedule applicable to each award is set forth below in the section entitled Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End 2009.
- (2) Exceeds the per share fair market value of our common stock on the grant date (\$0.79), as determined by our board of directors on such date based on various factors, including independent third party valuations of our common stock.
- (3) Represents ASC 718 grant date fair value. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Accounting for Unit-based Compensation for a description of how we valued our units as a private company.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End 2009(1)

Option Awards				Stock Awards	
Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise	Option Expiration	Number of	Market
				Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not

Options

Name	Options (#)	Price (\$)	Date	(#)(3)	Vested (\$)(4)
Sang Park	2,240,000	1.16	12/8/2019	1,478,400	1,167,936
Tae Young Hwang	1,400,000	1.16	12/8/2019	554,400	437,976
Brent Rowe	840,000	1.16	12/8/2019	369,600	291,984
Margaret Sakai	336,000	1.16	12/8/2019	221,760	175,190
John McFarland	224,000	1.16	12/8/2019	221,760	175,190

- (1) All of our outstanding common and preferred units and outstanding options as of November 9, 2009 were terminated as of November 9, 2009 pursuant to our reorganization proceedings.
- (2) An installment of 34% of the common units subject to the options will vest and become exercisable on December 8, 2010, an additional 9% of the options vest on the completion of the next period of three months, an additional 8% of the options vest upon the completion of each of

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the next three-month periods, an additional 9% of the options vest upon the completion of the next quarter, and an additional 8% of the options vest upon the completion of each of the next three quarters.

- (3) The restrictions on the units lapse on December 8, 2010 as to 33% of the total amount of restricted common units originally awarded and on December 8, 2011 as to 33% of the total amount of restricted common units originally awarded.
- (4) During fiscal year 2009, there was no established public trading market for our outstanding common equity. The reported value represents the product of multiplying the number of unvested restricted units by the value of our units of \$0.79 as of December 31, 2009, the last day of our fiscal year. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Accounting for Unit-based Compensation for a description of how we valued our units while as a private company.
- (5) Mr. Krakauer resigned as our President, Chief Financial Officer and director on April 10, 2009.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested at Fiscal Year End 2009(1)

Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)(2)	Value Realized on Vesting \$(3)
Sang Park	761,600	601,664
Tae Young Hwang	285,600	225,624
Brent Rowe	190,400	150,416
John McFarland	114,240	90,250
Margaret Sakai	114,240	90,250

- (1) All of our outstanding common and preferred units and outstanding options as of November 9, 2009 were terminated as of November 9, 2009 pursuant to our reorganization proceedings.
- (2) The restrictions on the units lapsed on December 8, 2009 as to 34% of the total amount of restricted common units originally awarded.
- (3) During fiscal year 2009, there was no established public trading market for our outstanding common equity. The reported value represents the product of multiplying the number of vested units by the value of our units of \$0.79 as of the date of vesting.

MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC 2009 Common Unit Plan

All of our outstanding common and preferred units and options and related plans were terminated as of November 9, 2009 pursuant to our reorganization proceedings. Following our emergence from our reorganization proceedings, in December 2009, our board of directors adopted, and our equityholders approved, the MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC 2009 Common Unit Plan, which we refer to as the 2009 Plan. The 2009 Plan provides for the grant of nonstatutory options, restricted unit bonus and purchase right awards, and deferred unit awards to employees and consultants of the company and its subsidiaries and to members of our board of directors. However, only options and restricted unit bonus awards have been granted under the 2009 Plan. Subject to adjustment in the event of certain changes in capital structure, the maximum aggregate number of MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC common units that are available for

grant under the 2009 Plan is 30,000,000. Units subject to awards that expire, are forfeited or otherwise terminate will again be available for grant under the 2009 Plan.

In connection with our corporate conversion, we will assume the rights and obligations of the company under the 2009 Plan and convert MagnaChip Semiconductor LLC common unit options and restricted common units outstanding under the 2009 Plan into options to acquire a number of shares

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of our common stock and shares of restricted common stock at a ratio of on substantially equivalent terms and conditions. Following the corporate conversion, a total of shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance under the 2009 Plan. As of Decem